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## COAL AND IRON TO TRANSFORM ASPECT OF KENT

Iron Deposits Near Dover  
Estimated to Contain 100-  
000,000 Tons Ore

## COAL BEDS MAY REACH HALF ACROSS CHANNEL

New Kentish Mining District  
Lies Within Easy Access  
of Several Ports

This is the first of two articles on the new industrial developments in the southeast of England, which promise to convert the "garden" country into a busy workshop. The proved presence of vast quantities of coal, iron, and other forms of mineral wealth point to immense changes in the future.

I  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, March 29.—With the Government grant of £2,000,000 under the Trade Facilities Act to the firm of Pearson & Dorman Long, another epoch is marked in the history of the Kent coalfields. Geologists suspected coal in this part of England as far back as the middle of the last century, for it is on record that a paper was read before the Geological Society in 1855 on "The Possible Extension of Coal Measures Beneath the Southeastern Part of England."

In 1872 a borehole was sunk near Battle in Sussex to a depth of over 1900 feet, but the spot chosen was unfortunate and the venture lapsed. In 1890, when work on the Channel Tunnel was begun and later abandoned, the boring plant was used to prospect for coal, and at Shakespeare Cliff coal was struck 1157 feet from the surface with a 2½-foot seam. Although this part of the field was the first to be proved, it will be the last to be developed. It never produced even enough coal for its own requirements, but in the search for coal, iron ore was discovered at a depth of 600 feet. So, by the failure of the Channel Tunnel to materialize, was the future of inestimable wealth laid bare.

Rockefeller Seam  
Various borings were put down in the closing years of last century, but it was not until the Walsersham boring in 1905, struck what is now known as the Rockefeller seam, that Kent coal was visualized as an economic possibility. The coal measures here were 500 feet nearer the surface than elsewhere, and three seams of over 3 feet in thickness were found. Systematic boring in 39 places showed 28 of them to possess workable coal and others were sunk for ironstone.

The workings over the whole coal area, which is estimated at 150 square miles on land and 50 square miles under sea, show great variation. Seams within a mile of each other show no resemblance. The thickest seam discovered so far is one of 10 feet at Ripple. How far the coal deposits extend under sea is not known, but it is conjectured as being about halfway across the Straits of Dover. The Ripple seam has the highest carbon content so far obtained, being a steam coal with 84.25 per cent fixed carbon, containing 92.5 per cent of heat-producing elements. At the other extreme is the Rockefeller seam, with exceptionally valuable gas properties. This

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## Texas Farmer Plows Up Bag of Gold Coins

By the Associated Press  
El Paso, Tex., March 31  
WHILE digging mesquite roots for wood on a land grant seven miles east of here, Robert Molini, a poor farmer, unearthed a \$5 gold piece. Calling his sons, they continued the search and unearthed two more coins. Then Molini got a team and a plow and began digging in earnest. A decayed hand bag was found buried in the foot underground. Molini claimed it contained \$200 in gold. His neighbor said it held a small fortune. Most of the coins were dated 1850.

## POWER PIONEER IS HONORED FOR NIAGARA WORK

Edward Dean Adams Pres-  
ented John Fritz Medal  
for Notable Achievement

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, March 31.—Edward Dean Adams of New York, hydro-electric engineer renowned for having built the world's first large-scale turbo-generating electric power plant at Niagara Falls, received the John Fritz Gold Medal at a national gathering of engineers in the Engineering Auditorium, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street.

Before the presentation Mr. Adams and previous medalists were honor guests at a dinner given by the Medal Board of Award. Lieut. Col. Frank B. Jewett, chairman of the board, presided and read telegrams, cabograms, radiograms and letters received from various parts of the world, before presenting the speakers. James M. Beck of New York, formerly Solicitor-General of the United States, in pointing out the significance of the John Fritz Gold Medal as the highest token of esteem bestowed by the engineering fraternity, deprecated the failure of the United States Government to provide any system of non-pecuniary rewards for its citizens of outstanding merit.

He recommended the establishment of a national commission of 30 for such purpose, to be appointed five each by the President and the Senate and House of Representatives and 15 by representative learned societies of the country. Prof. Arthur Edwin Kennelly of Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology dwelt on the history of the Niagara Falls power development and declared that instead of disfiguring Niagara, the hydro-electric development there had diverted a part of its beauty, to transform it and deliver it to many thousands of persons in distant homes. He said the success of the power project initiated at Niagara Falls had served greatly to benefit the whole country and all the world. Maj. Fred J. Miller, chairman of the board made the award.

In responding, Mr. Adams expressed his appreciation to the 55,000 engineers in the four national engineering societies represented by the award, which he characterized as "the crowning event in my life." He sketched the history of the Niagara Falls hydro-electric development from its inception, declaring that it was not claimed that the first power generation and transmission was achieved there, but that nowhere were they a demonstrated success on a large scale until the Niagara Falls plant was put in operation in 1895.

Its success, he said, marked the beginning of the change from steam power to electricity which has since taken place in industry. Another direct result, Mr. Adams said, was the freeing of American industry from the domination of European financial influence.

Mr. Adams indicated the growth of the Niagara Falls plant in the 30 years since its completion, from the original 5000-horsepower generator to the 82,000-horsepower units now in operation, and the increase in the transmission distance from 22 miles, with 22,000 volts, to the 268-mile transmission in Los Angeles, Calif., with 220,000 volts.

## RUMANIAN CRISIS SOLVED TEMPORARILY

By Special Cable  
BUCHAREST, March 31.—Although at the eleven-hour Nationalist and Peasant leaders agreed to collaborate, the King has solved—at least temporarily—Rumania's political crisis by charging General Averescu to form a new government. The eleven-hour Nationalist presented a cabinet list including the names of five generals. With the support of the Bratianu Liberals, no misgivings are felt regarding Gen. Averescu's ability to win the general election next month, the general understanding being that the Bratianu will be back in power within a year. In the meanwhile the King's decision is a "knockout" for Rumania's democratic forces. The Bucharest Evening Lupta devotes its entire first page to the statement: "God has deserted Rumania."

## CO-OPERATIVE BANKS OPPOSE AUDIT FEE RISE

Bank Commissioner Advo-  
cates Increased Charge Be-  
fore House Committee

Officers of co-operative banks appeared in large numbers today before the Massachusetts House of Representatives' Committee on Ways and Means to oppose the bill increasing the charge for the annual state audit from 15 cents to 25 cents per \$1000 of assets.

The bill was reported last week by the Committee on State Administration, based upon a recommendation contained in the annual address of Governor Fuller that state departments be made more self-supporting. Explaining the purpose of the bill, Roy A. Hovey, Bank Commissioner, said that last year the audit of co-operative banks cost the State \$103,000, whereas the return from the 15-cent fee brought in only \$49,000. Under the bill the banks would pay \$85,000, he said, not quite, but more nearly the cost of the examination.

In answer to questions from Henry L. Shattuck, Representative from Boston, chairman of the committee, Mr. Hovey said that the only audit the banks have is the state audit, and if it were not made the banks would have to go outside and pay a lot more for an audit. He brought out the fact that assets of co-operative banks are tax exempt in Massachusetts.

Speaking for the Committee on State Administration, Clarence S. Luitwieler, Representative from Newton, favored the bill. He said that he is an officer in a co-operative bank, yet believes that the bill is just and should pass.

Opening for the opposition, John W. Parsley, president of the Co-operative Bank League, and treasurer of the Fitzburg Co-operative Bank, said the entire matter of increasing the charge for state audit should be referred to a committee for further study. Out of this study might result ways of reducing the cost of the audit.

In answer to a question from Mr. Shattuck, Mr. Parsley said that personally he would not object to co-operative banks being placed on the same basis as savings banks as to taxation. The State would get practically nothing in taxation because the assets exempted under the savings bank tax law constitute the great bulk of co-operative bank assets, said he.

If co-operative banks were placed on the same tax basis as savings banks, said the speaker, then co-operative banks should receive an annual free state examination, as do the savings banks. Mr. Parsley also objected to the increase because he said it would mean that the State would collect for the audit more than it costs. The Treasurers' Club of Massachusetts at a meeting last Saturday voted unanimously against the bill, said he. Members of this club represent 125 banks in the eastern part of Massachusetts, he added.

Others who opposed the bill were Frank E. Burbank, treasurer of the Workingman's Co-operative Bank of Boston, with assets of \$18,000,000; Frank D. Whitney, first vice-president of the Merchants Co-operative Bank, with assets of \$20,000,000; H. P. Taylor, treasurer of the Boston Co-operative Bank; Charles H. Bethune, for the Lynn Co-operative Bank; William E. Desmond, treasurer of the New Bedford and Acushnet Co-operative Bank, and Roy Johnson, for the Reading Co-operative Bank.

Martin Hays, Representative from Boston, advised the committee to go slow on any increase, and that if any increase must be made it be for five cents, instead of the 10-cent increase recommended. Frank O. Scott, Representative from West Springfield, opposed the bill on behalf of the smaller co-operative banks.

## Boston University Alumni "Running" Cities and Colleges

Survey of Graduates Shows Law Leading With 2297  
Men and 63 Women—13 Bishops Among the 1348  
in Ranks of Clergy—359 Fill Educational Posts

What college graduates do after completing their four years of academic training is answered by Boston University in a survey of its active alumni list of 10,370 men and women. The returns show that among the varied careers represented, five graduates are now mayors of cities, and 32 are college or university presidents. Law proved to be the most popular profession, 2360 graduates, 63 of whom are women, being attorneys. Religious and educational work are the two occupations ranking next to law. There are 1348 men and two women in the ranks of the clergy besides 49 district superintendents of various churches and 119 religious and social workers in all parts of the world. These include 13 bishops of whom five are in foreign countries. Of the graduates who have entered educational careers there are, additionally to the college presidents, 16 deans, 213 professors, 89 instructors, eight lecturers and one college treasurer. Thirteen men are school superintendents and 29 women are superintendents or supervisors in public and private educational institutions. There are 59 men principals of high schools, 144 men and 898 women high school and academy teachers, 59 women elementary school teachers, 15 women teachers of fine arts, one state commissioner of education, five directors of education, and one supervisor of commercial education, two

## Letter to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### Chicago and the Newspapers

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:  
In expressing my gratitude for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, I would comment on how much its editorials and articles are beneficial to the large cities of America. I have read the Monitor since its establishment in 1908 and have never read one word in it that is detrimental to Chicago; but much, indeed, about this city which is constructive and encouraging. The Monitor is certainly strong for cheerful news! The editorial, "A New Type of American City" (June 27, 1925), was a marvel of observation and vision.

It is regrettable that the Chicago papers present so much as news about the criminal acts of people here (a small minority), who prey upon their fellow citizens, mostly in every form of robbery. Such news items hold aloft the negative, eclipse the positive, and make life, appear as a continual war. But the peaceable fact is, that the great majority of Chicago's citizens are law-abiding people, working industriously and paying their bills; and thousands are living unselfishly to bless their fellow citizens in improving the moral and social conditions of the city. As in most every city, honesty is much more the rule of relations between citizens in Chicago than crime.

The constructive fact is illustrated in the ways of Chicago's great retail stores. They are wonders of mercantile activity, giving full measure and fair values to their customers. In many stores in this city the Golden Rule is operating in every line of service, the owners diligently striving to sell satisfaction with their goods. In this it might be said that service and success are twin sisters. In a great host of stores here, salesmanship is without urgency, polite "hold-ers" are never practiced. Doubtless no city on the globe has retailers who excel the merchants of Chicago in accommodation, courtesy, cheerful service.

Much could happily be written concerning Chicago's general atmosphere of cordiality, its splendid features, parks and boulevards, attractive buildings, fine art galleries, museums, splendid railway stations, immense banks, great manufacturing, the accomplishments of its executives, writers, artists, teachers, its universities, public and specialized schools, influential churches, lyceums, theaters, operas, musical clubs, its great men and women's clubs, its beautiful homes and social intercourse, its splendid interest in and institutions for whole-

some sports. All these evidences of enterprise, virility, cultivation, are here—flourishing and steadily improving! All these evidences, too, are of vital interest, and THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR frequently reminds and informs its readers of what is interesting and worth while in Chicago. These recognitions are encouraging, and incite worthy emulations. The features of the city just listed afford a liberal field from which to draw for interesting reading matter concerning the real things of Chicago. One may indeed wonder as to what good can come from the devotion of news space to exploiting the crimes and cheap mock heroism of less than 2 per cent of the population. Indeed, could it be possible that anything like 60,000 of Chicago's citizens are active criminals? Or 30,000—1 per cent—or even 10,000? It could hardly be maintained that the publishing and magnifying of crime records, which so misrepresent the social conditions of Chicago, have lessened crime.

The Chicago dailies have a large potential influence for good. They are doing good every day, and their advertisements, especially the "want ads," are certainly factors for uniting supply and demand. The Chicago papers are printing some clean news, daily. It may, therefore, be hoped that the owners of these newspapers may yet see that an increased quota of cheerful news would help more to build up the city which they serve. It would seem reasonable to expect that, in the long run, the newspapers would share in the permanent prosperity and growth which would be the mutual fruits of a better citizenry and wholesome news. People are bound to discover and cherish the fact that peace and happiness are to be found on the sane and constructive side of life. Morbidity and old war have nothing to offer news readers; but the realities and peace are always interesting.

The "I Will" or "We Will" spirit of Chicago is thought by many to be a resolute animus. Anyway, when people get together here to carry out some wholesome project for the common good, the fine feeling and "pull together" are indeed notable! But more of the spirit of "On earth peace, good will toward men," might be applied to banish the illusions of ill will, and to happy life. Peace-making should be far more interesting to news readers than peace-breaking. As men think and act more from the standpoint of universal good will, may we not expect that the encouraging facts and the objects of peace will be found to hold, sympathetically, high attraction for news readers and the makers of the daily papers? Chicago, Ill. E. C. M.

## Thousands of Alien Seamen Entering America Illegally

Lafollette Act, Allowing Sailors 60 Days to Seek  
New Berth, Blamed for Desertions by Crews

### Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 31.—An army of aliens is entering the United States through the Port of New York every year and many of them are declared by competent observers to be of a class barred under the immigration laws.

A survey disclosed that no less than 20,000 foreign seamen are appearing in this city every year and it was reported that the number is growing.

At Ellis Island the figures were quoted by immigration experts, who placed the number of alien seamen disappearing while their vessels were in port at "around 20,000" a year. It was admitted that a large number of these are never heard of by immigration officials.

Ellis Island placed responsibility for this condition on the Lafollette Act, under the terms of which crews are permitted to leave their vessels in American ports for 60 days to seek another berth. During this period, immigration officers are without information regarding their whereabouts. If they choose to remain in the United States, there is no definite means of preventing them, or, indeed, of locating them in the event they are wanted. Occasionally these aliens later ap-

ply for naturalization papers. The first application is referred back to the port of entry named by the applicant. If records show him to be a deserter, a warrant for his arrest is immediately sworn out. At the present time, according to Byron H. Uhl, assistant commissioner of immigration, there are 1400 such un-served warrants outstanding in his office. How many other members of crews at other ports avail themselves of the Lafollette Act to gain illegal entry into the United States cannot be computed, or even approximately estimated, it was said. Information from other sources indicates that the number is large and probably growing.

While foreign vessels are in this port no attempt is made by the Immigration Commissioner's officers to prevent such wholesale desertions. No guard is set over the ship, Mr. Uhl stating that under the law it would be useless. He also denied that these aliens can ever become citizens by committing perjury, as their records of entry are carefully looked up. Due to the depression in shipping, many of the crews are without even if they so desire. Therefore, they must either remain in the United States and seek work or become public charges, it is reported by individuals familiar with the situation.

Under recent legislation, foreigners may become members of a crew of an American-owned and operated vessel. Aliens may also become officers in the American Merchant Marine after three years' service, and a section of the Gooding Bill, which is opposed by American ship officers, would permit aliens to receive officers' warrants immediately upon making their first declaration of purpose to become American citizens. The question of officers leaving foreign ships to transfer to American vessels is a live question, however, than the desertion problem.

## BRITISH LABOR CONDEMNS WEALTH

Inheritance of Large Fortunes  
Discussed in House

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, March 31.—Great Britain's vast wealth and great poverty figured in the House of Commons last night when the Labor Party's resolution condemning the inheritance of large fortunes was negotiated by 220 votes to 223. Thomas Griffiths, moving this resolution said while 13,000,000 Britishers owned only £68 apiece, 537 had an average of £1,250,000 each. He was loudly cheered from the Labor benches when he stigmatized such unequal distribution as a "blot upon civilization."

Sir John Marriott opposing for the Conservatives, carried the majority with him however when he pointed out that £2,000,000,000 was held by small British investors, and that the larger were the sums accumulated the better for production and industry. America, he added, had more millionaires than any other country, yet it was the only place where the manual workers habitually owned automobiles.

## Governors to Honor



Gov. Nellie T. Ross of Wyoming

## GOVERNORS SET MEETING PLACE

Cheyenne, Wyo., Named  
Partly as Tribute to First  
Woman Chief Executive

AUGUSTA, Me., March 31 (P).—The next meeting of the governors' conference will be held in Cheyenne, Wyo., beginning July 26 next, it was announced today by Gov. Ralph O. Brewster of Maine, as chairman of the executive committee of the conference.

The decision was left with Governor Brewster by the executive committee to be based upon a poll of the chief executives of the several states, who indicated an overwhelming preference for Wyoming.

The decision was partially influenced by a desire to pay tribute to the first woman chief executive, Gov. Nellie Tayloe Ross of Wyoming. Also, the conference has met the last six years east of the Mississippi River and there was strong feeling the next should be in the Rocky Mountain region to stimulate interest among the governors of the far west.

The major topic for consideration will be the proper line of demarcation between state and federal governments, which is becoming increasingly a matter of concern, and the question whether there is warrant for the popular impression that state and local governmental bodies are out of step with the economy and efficiency program of the National Government.

## HOLLAND WITHDRAWS BANK DISQUALIFICATION

By Special Cable  
THE HAGUE, March 31.—The Netherlands Bank which since 1914 excluded foreign banks established in Holland from rediscounting their bills has ended the disqualification, provided the banks comply with certain requirements. The decision is of the greatest importance to numerous German banks established in this country. For promoting Scandinavian-Dutch trade, the Netherlands Bank for Scandinavia with a capital of 1,000,000 florins has been founded in Amsterdam by Sven Hult, a Stockholm banker, and others.

## Noted Farm Economist



Photo by Bachrach  
ARTHUR W. GILBERT  
Massachusetts State Commissioner of  
Agriculture

## CONFEREES HOPE TO BREAK WORLD GRIP ON STAPLES

Member of Geneva Confer-  
ence Tells How Trade  
Barriers Cause War

High hopes and plans—among the highest, perhaps, visioned by men since the new era of international co-operation came into being—for replacing world war with the economic rivalries, jealousies, and pressures that in the past have led up to and precipitated most wars, were outlined by Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture, the only American thus far assured as a member of the preparatory committee of experts which will meet April 26 at Geneva to pave the way for a World Economic Conference early in 1927.

Dr. Gilbert will sail April 7, and expects to attend a conference of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome on April 19 before the preparatory committee meeting to be held under the auspices of the League of Nations at Geneva.

### Economics a Basic Element

Believing that, in the affairs of nations, as in the mutual relations of individuals, economic conditions instead of political prejudices are basically responsible for unrest, the League has desired ever since its formation to hold an unlimited, comprehensive economic conference. It has now chosen a committee of 35 impartial delegates, selected, not because they come from one country or another, but for their eminence and experience, which will make complete plans for the official conference to be held at the close of the preparatory meeting within the ensuing 12 months.

Two other Americans—Allan A. Young, professor of economics at Harvard University, and Owen D. Young, general manager of the General Electric Company and a member of the Geneva Commission, were invited to complete the American delegation, but it is undecided whether they will go.

In an interview given to a representative of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Dr. Gilbert explains the scope of the conference, the problems it will probably face, and the great achievements which it hopes and expects to bring about.

### Entire World Will Be Field

Broadly, he said, the preparatory committee will have to survey the entire field of world economics, discuss and sift the major problems which the subsequent conference ought to discuss, and from an impartial standpoint decide on a specific program for the later meeting. For the purposes of clarity, work of the conference may be summarized into two broad fields.

(1) The general issue of discussing a more equitable distribution of those often scattered and segregated necessities for which every nation strives and sometimes

## BILL TO CLARIFY RATE DECISIONS MOVES FORWARD

Representative Hays De-  
fines Its Purposes to Pub-  
lic Service Committee

## BELIEVES UTILITIES BOARD REQUIRES HELP

Reforged, He Thinks, by Repe-  
tition of Lawyers Arguments  
Favoring Increases

Further steps in the legislative progress of the bill, introduced by Martin Hays, Representative from Boston and Republican leader in the House, to require the Attorney-General to represent the public's interest in hearings when public service corporations seek rate increases before the Department of Public Utilities, were taken today when Mr. Hays advocated the bill before the Committee on Public Service.

The bill requires that the Attorney-General or an assistant shall attend every hearing of the department which involves rate increases in rates, fares, charges, of financing or public utility companies, shall represent the public, and make an annual report to the Legislature which shall state if the public is affected adversely by decisions, or if the decisions are warranted by the facts.

### Analyzes the Bill

"I see no possible objection to the principle of this bill," Mr. Hays said. "It is mild, reasonable, conservative, and a step in the right direction. Members of the Department of Public Utilities are upright, honest, intelligent men, but they have drummed into their ears, day in and day out, the same arguments by the same attorneys, in behalf of the utility companies. No wonder their viewpoints become affected."

"Now we must recognize the presence of an official, directly responsible to the people. The root of the trouble lies in the fact that at present the general public distrust the decisions of the Public Utilities Board. There is a general feeling in the public opinion, which may or may not be justified, that the public is not safeguarded in those hearings. People resent the fact that there is no appeal from the department's decisions. 'Last summer, after the telephone rate case decision, we were all helpless. The Governor publicly stated that he was helpless, and could not act in the public interest. Every member of the Legislature was helpless.'

What It Aims to Do  
"Now, what this bill aims to do is to place upon an elective public official the responsibility to represent the public, and scrutinize the findings of the Department of Public Utilities. Even if he approved every single decision, the public suspicion and distrust of the board would be allayed. There is no other board in the Commonwealth whose decisions so vitally affect every citizen. For this reason, the public should be adequately represented."

"You and I don't know what's going on in the Department of Public Utilities. The public, in the dark, immediately becomes suspicious and dissatisfied. When rates are increased, they object. Sometimes those rates may be wholly justified, and in such cases I believe that the public is willing to pay the increase, once it is assured that a raise is justified."

Under questioning from members of the committee, Mr. Hays expressed his willingness to have the bill amended so as to remove the necessity of the Attorney-General being present in minor cases which did not greatly affect the public. He agreed that in the event the Attorney-General reported that the department had acted not in the public interest, a further investigation and additional legislation would be necessary, but he believed that the present bill would be an adequate check-up.

Last year, in the telephone rate hearings, the Legislature agreed with the general idea of the present bill when it authorized the expenditure of \$15,000 to engage special attorneys to represent the public. Whitefield Buck of Winchester spoke in favor of the bill, and Donald W. Nicholson, Representative from Wareham, opposed on the ground that the bill is not drastic enough.

## MARCH'S LAST ROAR TURNS CHICAGO INTO NINE-O'CLOCK-TOWN

Lake Michigan "Acts Up" and  
Causes Residents to Retire  
After the 8:15 Gets In

CHICAGO, March 31 (P).—Chicago was a 9 o'clock town last night. The all-day storm which made the Loop a sea of slush drove residents of the city indoors soon after dark, and demolished the motor cavalcade whose nightly parade ground is Michigan Avenue.

Even the buses and the elevated trains crept along surreptitiously, cloaked in the roar of the storm. The snow drifted across the hotel entrances and curled in fantastic windrows in the vestibules of stores and shops. A traffic policeman sheltered in the lee of a bronze lion of the Art Institute, was the lone sentry of a deserted thoroughfare. One could almost hear the lion roar. The 8:15 train was in and Chicago had gone to bed.

**BUILD ONE**

**AND GET 1000 SONGS AS RENT**

Simple plans so every child can play landlord to his feathered friends will be given in tomorrow's MONITOR Young Folks' Page.



## ITALIAN LABOR IS GIVEN SEATS IN THE SENATE

Benito Mussolini Reaches  
One More Object of His  
Fascist Policy

By Special Cable

ROME, March 31.—In a seven hours' sitting last night the Fascist Grand Council examined all the problems of foreign and domestic policy affecting Italy. The statement of the Premier, Benito Mussolini, on home and foreign policy lasted nearly three hours, but nothing is known of the conclusions of the Council as regards foreign affairs.

The Council approved a scheme for the reform of the Senate, the members which are divided into two categories, one set of members being appointed by the sovereign, others holding office for nine years, representing corporations. With the introduction of representatives of corporations in the Senate, the basis of a Fascist state is definitely laid. Finally the Council appointed Augusto Turati, a Fascist deputy as secretary-general of the party in succession to Signor Farinacci.

Roberto Farinacci who held the post of Secretary-General of the Fascist Party for over a year tendered his resignation which followed that of the Fascist directorate of which he is president. The motive for Signor Farinacci's decision is not political but is due to the task entrusted to him by Benito Mussolini, being fulfilled. After

Signor Mussolini, Signor Farinacci is the most popular Fascist leader and to his energetic attitude after the Matteotti outrage when Fascism was passing through a serious crisis it will be due if the crisis is victoriously overcome.

### No Change in Policy

The policy pursued consistently by Signor Farinacci enables Fascism to reach its present strength. Change in the leadership does not impose a change of policy, although perhaps those who, although not belonging to the Fascist Party, may support the Government.

ROME, March 31 (AP).—After an all-night session, the grand council of the Fascist Party this morning took another important step toward realization of Premier Mussolini's dream of the perfect Fascist state, with capital and labor working in co-operation for the common welfare.

Signor Turati, the new secretary, is to be assisted by the Roman Fascist leader, Signor Melchiorri, and the deputies, Achille Starace of Apulia, Renato Ricci of Tuscany and Leandro Arpinati of Bologna, a fact which is doubly significant in that all four are also labor union organizers and that the work of the party secretariat is to be thus divided.

Signor Turati's appointment is taken as a sure indication of a decision by Signor Mussolini that Fascism's militant and destructive role, as personified by Signor Farinacci, has ended, and that its constructive work of organizing the masses of Italy for smoother and intensified productivity has begun.

### Sponsored Labor's Cause

Signor Turati is a newspaper man. After serving brilliantly in the World War, winning decorations

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Illustrated lecture, "Neolithic Art in Modern China," by Prof. Paul Pelliot of the College de France, Fogg Museum, Harvard, 8.

Musicals: Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, 8.

Expositions of chamber music by Arthur Whiting, John Knowles Paine, Concert Hall, Music Building, Harvard, 8:15.

Moving pictures: Glacier Park, Yellowstone Park, and Mount Ranier Park, Harvard Union, 7:30.

Series of a series of free public lectures on "Socrates and Plato," "Society and the Philosopher," by Prof. Francis M. Cornford of Trinity College, Cambridge, Eng., auspices of Lowell Institute, Huntington Hall, 8.

Regular meeting of the Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home of Massachusetts, Tremont Temple, 2.

Jordan Hall—J. M. Sanroma, pianist, 8:15.

Theaters

Castle Square—"Abie's Irish Rose," 8:15.

Comedy—"Palm Springs," 8:15.

Holmes—"Seventh Heaven," 8:15.

Keiths—Vaudeville, 2, 8.

Plymouth—William Hodge in "The Judge's Husband," 8:20.

Photoplays

Majestic—"The Big Parade," 2:15, 8:15.

Colonial—"Ben Hur," 2:15, 8:15.

Metropolitan—"Miss Brewster's Millions," 8.

### EVENTS TOMORROW

Illustrated lecture, "Discoveries of Colonel Kozlov in Northern China," by Prof. Paul Pelliot of the College de France, Fogg Museum, Harvard, 4:30.

Public exhibition of prize drawings by Art Museum Home Study Class and paintings by students of Art Museum School, Exhibition Hall, Boylston Street, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., until April 3.

Watercolor woodcut exhibition by Margaret Patterson, Guild of Boston Artists, continues through April 13.

several times, he began in 1920 the work of organizing Brescian Fascism, but devoted himself particularly to labor and social problems. It was he who sponsored the cause of the Fascist laborers in the metal-lurgical strike of last year, which he brought to a successful conclusion, showing the employers they would not be permitted to act as individuals, but must co-operate with the workers.

The reorganization of the Senate is one of the corner stones of the syndicalist Fascist state, the other being complete transformation of the Chamber of Deputies into a non-political party. The scheme, as outlined by Signor Mussolini after speeches by other leading Fascists, comprises:

First, the number of senators shall be limited.

Second, the senators shall be divided into two classes, those appointed for life by the King from persons unqualified for membership in the Fascist labor unions, and those appointed for specific terms by the King on recommendation of the unions.

Third, those of the second class shall serve for nine years, and they must be 40 years of age.

Fourth, the unions of laborers shall be entitled to appoint a number of senators not less than that appointed by the unions of employers.

Control of Activities

Signor Mussolini announced that control of syndicalist activities will be vested in a new central governmental organism. In making the announcement he said: "Considering that, with the introduction of Labor Union representation into the Senate, all the fundamentals of an organic national Fascist state are created, the council affirms the necessity of a central governmental organism which, on the basis of Fascist doctrine and experience, shall control, co-ordinate and harmonize the forms of activity of the great Labor unions in order to bring about progress in augmentation of the material and moral power of the nation."

Two other important decisions were taken, one granting a seat in the Fascist Grand Council to a representative of the General Fascist Banking Federation, and the other restricting the power of issuing currency to the Bank of Italy, permitting the Bank of Naples and the Bank of Sicily to become strong individual institutions, particularly aiming at the development of southern Italy.

The Council approved orders of the day favoring the extension of assistance for propaganda purposes to Italian Fascist organizations abroad, and condemning agitation in favor of parliamentary elections.

In addition to the creation of four vice-secretaries, the following members of the directorate were named: Gerald Bonelli, Lave Marghinotti, Alberto Blanc and Maurizio Maraviglia. Giovanni Marinelli, who with Cesare Rossi was cleared of the charge of instigating the kidnapping and murder of the Deputy, Giacomo Matteotti, was reappointed general administrative secretary of the party.

Signor Mussolini will induct the new directorate into office on April 7, and will then preside over their monthly meetings.

Signor Turati is a newspaper man. After serving brilliantly in the World War, winning decorations

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## FRENCH DESIRE RIFFIAN PEACE

While France Prepares for  
Spring Offensive, It Is  
Ready to Talk Terms

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, March 31.—While the French are preparing for a spring offensive in Morocco, it is hoped that the conduct of the negotiations with the Riff which have been broached, will be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Never more than at this moment is it accurate to say that peace and war are in the balance. French opinion has always been unfavorable to the hostilities in Morocco, and it

has accepted the Government assurances that whatever was done was necessary and was done with regret. There has been severe criticism of the apparent departure from the peace proposals of Paul Painlevé of last year.

If it is now possible to liquidate the Moroccan war, certainly the country would be pleased. For this reason special importance attaches to the conferences now being held at the Quai d'Orsay in the course of which the French resident-supervisor of Morocco, Aristide Briand, M. Painlevé and Marshal Petain, among others expressed their views and proposed plans.

Truth of Situation

The most contradictory reports have lately been circulating, but the truth appears to be that the French are at the same time ready to renew the strife if Abd-el-Krim attacks, or to come to terms if there is a genuine acceptance of the Franco-Spanish program. Fresh assurances that France seeks no conquest are given, but the difficulty lies in the fact that the Government is determined not to be duped. If Morocco is always to be at the mercy of a sudden onslaught from the hills, an exchange of signatures might be illusory.

New conditions elaborated by France and Spain were recently communicated at Rabat to a representative of Abd-el-Krim, who, if he desires to enter into loyal engagements will find the way open. Simultaneously Marshal Petain drew up plans of campaign at Madrid for the continuance of the effort begun last autumn. There is the choice, and it is impossible to predict on which side the scales will descend.

It is understood that France and Spain, while ready to give considerable administrative economic autonomy to the Riff, insist that they should control the police force and

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## CONVICTS SENT TO DEVIL'S ISLE

Nearly 700 Prisoners Go Under Terrible Conditions to Penal Settlements

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 31—Last night from the harbor of La Pallice near Rochefort, France, there departed for Devil's Island and French Guiana penal settlements, the French convict ship La Martinique with 680 convicts, collected from various prisons throughout France. A special correspondent of the Paris Matin describes the conditions aboard as worse than the Black Hole of Calcutta. La Martinique, formerly a cargo carrier, was converted into a jailship. The correspondent says that the men were imprisoned in four cages.

Describing the crowding of 120 men in a cage 15 yards long by 4 or 5 yards wide, the only air and light coming from a small square opening in the deck, he continues: "There the wild beasts live in gloom, with hardly a square yard each to move about in." Referring to the disciplinary methods, he says: "Between the two cages there are four minute cells, each closed with four bolts. A man cannot lie down within them, at least without doubling up on himself. When the door is closed the darkness is complete. In these iron boxes, it is easy to imagine what the temperature is like in the blazing tropics."

Night and day armed guards, frequently changed, walk up and down between the cages. In the event of a "conspiracy" among the prisoners, "instead of a cold douche of sea water, as in the olden time, live steam is to be turned into the cages from the boiler house." Individual recalcitrant prisoners, he says, are tortured in steel stocks.

If the penal settlements are abolished in accordance with the proposal now before the French Parliament, this may be the last voyage of La Martinique, but such legislation is said to be uncertain. Many details of the Matin account are unpublished in English.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 31—Motion picture operators who endeavored to obtain views of the prison ship La Martinique before its departure for Devil's Island were barred by troops on the streets leading from the gaol's "Alley of Sighs" to the place of embarkation at La Rochelle, on account, it was said, of bad propaganda effect. For nearly a month, the men, taken from picking oakum and similar tasks in the prisons of France, have been spending their days in idleness and silence in La Rochelle gaol and chapel, awaiting departure to the equatorial penal colony.

Clad in a livery of dark gray, with square cap and shod in sabots, the writer of L'Intransigeant says it was "a sad battalion" which marched to the wharf. He continued: "If one could read anything on their hostile and set faces, or in their eyes that seemed to gaze into the far distance, it was the conviction that it was in no sense a holiday by the seaside that was commencing for them."

## SALISBURY BEACH SEEKS SEPARATION

Residents Have Hearing Before Legislative Committee

SALISBURY, Mass., March 31—Seeking separation from the town of Salisbury, residents of Salisbury Beach, at a hearing before the Legislature's Committee on Towns yesterday, said they received few public

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improvements, that fire hazards are too great because of insufficient protection, and that law enforcement is inadequate.

James A. Donovan, counsel for property owners on the beach, said that the proposed town would have about 135 registered voters, and a population as high as 25,000 in the summer time. Although the beach pays two-thirds of the town's expenses, Mr. Donovan charged that it has received few benefits from the treasury.

In opposition, John H. O'Neill, counsel for the town, said that the proposed town would be too small.

He contended that adequate public improvements have been made, and said that the proposed separation was part of a real-estate scheme for making improvements out of public funds. The hearing will be continued next Tuesday at the State House.

## VACCINE PLANS LOSE IN SENATE

Extension of Compulsion to Private Schools Rejected in Massachusetts

Without debate, by vote of 19 to 9, the Massachusetts Senate yesterday

conclusively rejected the bill extending compulsory vaccination to private schools in the State, which was passed in the House last week by 9 votes.

While most legislators forecast that the bill would meet defeat in

the Senate, dismissal was not expected quite so conclusively and with no discussion whatever. Wellington Wells, President of the Senate, read the bill from the calendar, and on a voice vote it was emphatically rejected. Charles S. Holden, Senator from Worcester, where the bill originated, doubted the vote and on a rising vote the poll was 19 to 9 against. No roll call was requested.

The bill was reported favorably by the Committee on Public Health for the first time in the several years it has been up for discussion. There were several dissenters from the report, however, and among them three Senate leaders, Walter Shuebruk of Cohasset, Walter Perham, chairman of the committee and Warren C. Daggett of Scituate. The only Senator on the committee to vote for the bill was Eben E. Draper of Hopkinton.

At the same time yesterday the Senate accepted the recommendation of its Committee on Public Health, "leave to withdraw" on the petition of Dr. F. Mason Padelford of Fall River, president of the Medical Liberty League, which sought to make vaccination optional in all schools.

The Senate suspended its rules yesterday on petition of Walter Shuebruk, chairman of its Judiciary Committee, and passed through all stages to be engrossed two of the bills designed to improve criminal law enforcement in Massachusetts. The bills were the first to reach the Senate of those reported after extended hearings by the Judiciary Committee.

One of the bills reduced from 22 to 12 the number of peremptory challenges permitted in a capital case, and another measure authorizes judges to discharge from jury duty any persons who have been found guilty of a crime which might have been punished by a year's imprisonment.

Without a word of debate, the Senate suspended its rules, and the bills will now go to Governor Fuller. Most of the other bills reported by the Judiciary Committee will be on the Senate calendar in the next two or three days, and they will apparently be passed with little opposition. Democrats in the Senate realize that to oppose the bills would be to build up political capital for their opponents.

## YALE LAW SCHOOL PLANS ANNOUNCED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 31 (AP)—The summer session of the Yale School of Law will bring three teachers from other universities here to aid the regular members of the Yale faculty.

John R. Commons, economist of the University of Wisconsin, will give a course on the legal and economic foundations of capitalism; George W. Goble, professor at the University of Illinois, will teach trade regulation, and Karl N. Llewellyn of the Columbia law faculty will give a course in mortgages.

## \$10,000,000 WAR FUNDS REPAID

Prosecution of Alleged Contract Frauds Yields This Amount, Says Report

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 31—In the four years of operation of the war transactions section of the Department of Justice in prosecuting alleged war contract frauds, \$10,000,000 has been recovered.

This information and other details of the work of this emergency governmental agency was made known by Jerome Michael, director. Mr. Michael, who ranks as an assistant to the Attorney-General, made his report to the House Committee on Appropriations when it was considering the general appropriation bill of the Department of Justice.

He informed the committee that if an adequate budget was allowed the Department of Justice it would take over the closing work of the war transactions section. He advised the committee that his bureau had expended \$1,973,092 of the \$2,700,000 that Congress appropriated for its operation.

This expenditure makes the cost of collection of the \$10,000,000 recovered slightly less than 20c on \$1. Mr. Michael declared that additional collections which may be expected would materially reduce this cost. The committee was advised that while it was planned to close the section at the end of the current fiscal year it would be several years before all its activities would be completed. It would take that long to bring to a close pending prosecutions.

Few actual cases of fraud were reported. Out of 37 indictments returned, two convictions and two pleas of guilty were obtained. There are pending at present six criminal indictments and 111 other actions involving \$79,340,146. Of this amount Mr. Michael asserted that \$71,500,000 was involved in contempt cases and the remainder in other matters. Twenty-two of the 37 indictments were dismissed on the Government's motion.

"We were placed in charge of the work of investigating and prosecuting war frauds almost six years after the armistice," Mr. Michael explained. "It then had become difficult, if not practically impossible, in many cases to detect fraud. We believe that an honest and determined effort has been made to detect the frauds perpetrated against the Government during the war and in the liquidation of war activities, although it is undoubtedly true that some fraud has gone undetected."

**ENGINEERS WIN WAGE RISE**  
A general wage increase of 15 cents an hour to members of the Steam Hoisting and Portable Engineers' Union 4 was accepted at a

meeting of that body at 386 Harrison Avenue last night. The increase offered by the employers and the Building Trades Employers' Association will become effective tomorrow and will extend over a period of two years from this date. The present wage for engineers varies from \$1.10 an hour to \$1.30.

## FRANCE IS PREPARED FOR FINANCE VOTE

By Special Cable

PARIS, March 31—The gravity of the situation, the lassitude of the Chamber of Deputies, the approach of the Easter holidays and the reluctance to open a new ministerial crisis at the moment when Aristide Briand's successor would have a thankless task are causes which operate to produce the expectation that Raoul Peret will just manage to obtain a vote of confidence, and finally to pass his finance bill today.

Edouard Herriot has definitely advised his followers to support the Government. The Socialist maintaining their electoral pledges, mean to oppose the increased sales tax. The Opposition is divided. The issue is doubtful, but there is a certain prospect of finishing with the vexed subject.

## CHINESE STUDENT WINS HIGH HONOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 31 (AP)—The honor of being the most brilliant senior at the Sheffield Scientific School this year, as judged by the vote of the members of the class in that branch of Yale, falls to a Chinese student. He is R. Y. Kwai of Washington, D. C. Kwai has excelled in his studies during his four years at Sheffield and has been prominent in college athletics.

## Women and Children's Place in Rural Life Is Emphasized

Organized Farmers Are Going to Give More Thought to Their Importance, Says Dr. Alexander E. Cance in Address at Maine Conference

ORONO, Me., March 31 (AP)—Organized farmers are going to give much more thought to the importance of women and children in the rural life and rural business than they have done, Dr. Alexander E. Cance of Massachusetts Agricultural College, said today in an address before a Farmers' Week audience here.

"Education in the duties and responsibilities of citizenship and in the appreciation of country life will be recognized as an important part of the school program," he said. Dr. Cance declared that organized farming had come to stay and that great benefits would result through united effort in bringing greater happiness and greater prosperity in the rural sections.

The principal speakers yesterday were Prof. I. G. Davis of the Connecticut Agricultural College, who spoke on general farm economics, and Prof. Alexander E. Cance of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, whose topic was "Considering the Consumer." Both addresses were radio-cast, as will be all the principal speeches of the week.

There were many group meetings during the day; also, the annual meetings of the Maine Seed Improvement Association, devoted chiefly to talks on the potato industry, and of the Maine Federation of Farm Bureaus, at which was held a general reception to delegates. The prize for

greatest progress during the year was awarded to the Washington County Bureau.

"The one thing more than any other that New England agriculture needs is more economic facts to work out a sound agricultural program," declared Professor Davis, in his address.

"The farmer lacks an adequate basis for judging the future conditions of supply, demand, price and competition," he said.

"In order to bring about the betterment of conditions and continue adjustments, we will need more facts than are available at the present time. To get such facts is a long, painstaking and expensive process. It requires the 'moral co-operation' of the farmers and related agricultural interests of New England."

Meetings of the various bodies will continue today, and Thursday. At the annual banquet on Thursday night Governor Brewster is expected to speak.

## DEDHAM MEETING LENGTHY

Dedham voters in the third adjourned town meeting last night appropriated \$1800 in the three hours and 20 minutes they were in session. They postponed indefinitely action on an order appropriating \$3000 for the purchase of a wire fence for a pond near the Avery school.

## Motoring 11,228 Feet Above Sea Level



MONARCH PASS, NEAR SALIDA, COLORADO.

## FRENCH CLUB AT B. U. PLANS ANNUAL PLAY

Alfred de Musset's "On Ne Badine Pas avec L'Amour" will be presented as the annual stage production of the French Club at the Boston University College of Liberal Arts on the afternoon and evening of April 9 in Jacob Sleeper Hall, 683 Boylston Street.

The production is being supervised by Prof. J. C. Palamoutian of the college faculty and Miss Phyllis Rivard of Emerson College of Oratory. There will be a program of music under direction of Miriam Gideon of Yonkers, N. Y.

In the cast will be Emma Paquin of New Bedford, Anna Borkowitz of Roxbury, Gaylord du Bois of Dorchester, Earl L. Murphy of Charlestown, Louise F. Burke of Waltham, Samuel B. Zeman of Boston, Angelo P. Bertocci of Somerville and Leo Caroline of Boston.

## MAINE TOWN OFFERS SUBSIDY FOR A MILL

KINGMAN, Me., March 31 (AP)—At the annual town meeting yesterday it was voted to exempt from taxation for 10 years any hardwood mill industry that may be established here, and also to pay the promoters of the industry \$2 yearly for each person employed.

**WEST ROXBURY STREET FUND**  
To the West Roxbury Citizen's Association Mayor Nichols last night promised that more than \$200,000 would be spent on the streets alone in West Roxbury. He advised the people to decide what streets they wanted improved and then inform Charles G. Keene, president of the City Council. Senator Gaspar Bacon said he favors plans to have trees and shrubbery set out on lands along the Charles River Basin to provide suitable recreation spots in the summer for women and children.

# EASTER LILIES

—must be the choicest selections—fine, sturdy specimens, glorious in their beauty. Such are Penn's offerings for the approaching holiday—as for example:

Lilies, Rose Bushes, Hydrangeas. \$3 to \$10

Flowering Plants — Tulips, Hyacinths, Jonquils, \$3 to \$5

Cut Flowers — Roses, Orchids, Iris, Gardenias, Narcissus, Snapdragon, Freesias, Jonquils, Tulips, Hyacinths. A corsage bouquet of Roses, \$3.

Give Flowers This Holiday—no other way of giving and receiving so much real pleasure at so little cost.

Penn's Telegraph Delivery Service  
—means guaranteed delivery of flowers anywhere in the United States and Canada.  
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"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"

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124 TREMONT ST., FACING PARK ST. CHURCH  
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Hydrangea Plants  
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\$2 to \$10

# Yes, to California!

Where Scores of Thousands Go in Summer

To be cool, to get away from rain and insects, to enjoy the sports of millionaires at prices anyone can pay. You have always wanted to see this different place. Plan that trip this summer.

**YES**, Southern California is everybody's playground—unique and delightful throughout the entire year. No—not a winter resort only. Let the U. S. Weather Bureau (unprejudiced) speak for the past fifty Junes, Julys, Augusts and Septembers—average mean temperatures in Los Angeles for fifty years for these summer months, respectively, 66—70—71 and 69 degrees—grand average for fifty summers 69! Not our figures—U. S. Weather Bureau records. Please remember that.

Light overcoats and wraps during the evenings. But sunshine every day. And you probably won't see a drop of rain in all four months. Yes, plan your fun and have it on the day planned.

And do any of the hundred things, not simply one or two—for this isn't seashore only, not merely a "mountain resort," not just a golfer's paradise. It deals in a galaxy of summer sports and recreations—your type of fun no matter what it is—wholesale. Its only specialties are climate and surroundings which enable you to know your hobby at its best.

That's why new scores of thousands come here every year to build a home and stay. These year-round wonders win them. They can't resist this charm. 5000 miles of perfect motor roads and interurban trolleys will take them

—take you—almost anywhere—to mountain tops a mile high, to great ocean beaches with a roaring surf, to a city of more than a million population, to a pretty mountain lake or a desert like Sahara, to groves of figs, dates, oranges, fields of cotton, to famous trails, from which you can "pack" into wildernesses where you may see no other person for weeks at a time, to old Spanish Missions and other "land marks" historical, stupendous and unique!

And all in perfect weather, please remember! An unforgettable delight—of any three words, these probably describe a Southern California summer best. But you must come and have the experience to know it.

This summer all railroads have extra low round trip fares in effect—from May 15th until October 31st.

Rates at fine hotels, for bungalows and at modest, neat, clean boarding houses are most reasonable.

Yes, of course, you want to see it all—and you can, this year.

We have issued probably the most complete book on vacations ever put in print. 47 pages illustrated. Don't plan your summer elsewhere until you get a copy free. Just mail coupon below.

## Southern California

All-Year Vacation Land Supreme

The city of Los Angeles, with a population of well over a million, is the largest city on the Pacific Coast and is the hub of one of the country's richest agricultural communities.

The growth, wealth and marvelous resources of Southern California are indicated by the following facts and figures pertaining to the County of Los Angeles alone:

Value of Agricultural and Live Stock Products (1925)	\$55,912,744
Value of Citrus Products (1925)	\$2,241,563
Oil Production (1925)	140,000,000 bbls.
Harbor Imports (1924-25)	4,136,799 tons
Harbor Exports (1924-25)	18,181,622 tons
Total Harbor Tonnage	22,318,421

A producing season of 365 days a year permitting year-round crops.

All-Year Club of Southern California, Sec. 7-3, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Los Angeles, California.

Please send me your free booklet about Southern California vacations. Also booklets telling especially of the attractions and opportunities in the counties which I have checked.

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## RHODE ISLAND DEBT REDUCED

### Slight Reduction in Per Capita Expenditures Also Shown by Report

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 31 (AP)—A slight decrease in the per capita net indebtedness of the State of Rhode Island in 1925 is shown in figures received from the Department of Commerce at Washington. There was also a slight reduction in the per capita expenditures for the year.

The net indebtedness, consisting of the funded or fixed debt less sinking fund assets, was \$10,372,152 or \$15.23 per capita on Nov. 30, 1925. In 1924 it amounted to \$15.41 per capita and in 1917, \$10.94. Expenditures for maintenance and operation of the general departments of the State for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1925, totaled \$5,530,108 or \$8.72 per capita as compared with \$8.82 per capita in 1924 and \$5.71 in 1917.

With the addition of \$493,535 interest on debt and \$2,993,368 spent for permanent improvements the total payments for the year amounted to \$9,016,011. The total revenue was \$9,811,305 or \$44,706 less than total payments. Payments in excess of revenue receipts were met from the proceeds of debt obligations.

Property and special taxes represented 45.3 per cent of the total revenue for 1925 as against 52.7 per cent in 1924 and 62 per cent in 1917. These taxes amounted to \$6.44 per capita in 1925, \$6.40 in 1924 and \$4.70 in 1917.

Licenses brought in 33.9 per cent of the total revenue in 1925, 33.3 per cent in 1924 and 25.3 per cent in 1917. Receipts from business licenses consisted chiefly of taxes on insurance and other incorporated companies and a sales tax on gasoline. Those from non-business licenses were chiefly taxes on motor vehicles and payments for hunting and fishing privileges.

The assessed valuation of property in Rhode Island subject to ad valorem taxation in 1925 was \$1,185,720,115. State taxes levied amounted to \$1,422,864 and the per capita levy was \$2.09.

## WAYSIDE CHAIN SYSTEM ANNOUNCED

### New Organization Proposes to Raise Standards

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 31—Something entirely new in traveling and tourist accommodations for the motorist, effective April 1, is announced by the Approved Wayside Stations, Inc., of Springfield, in the application of the chain idea to roadside restaurants and wayside inns throughout the eastern states.

The movement is said to be in response to a demand that has

arisen as a result of conditions along the highways and the establishment within a few years of hundreds of inns, tea rooms, restaurants, etc., of varying quality. It is to protect and direct automobilists traveling the highways and seeking the right type of eating places that the Approved Wayside Stations, a Massachusetts corporation, announces its organization.

Membership in this approved station chain is open only to establishments that, after thorough investigation, are found to meet a high standard of cleanliness, superior service, respectability and fair dealing, a standard maintained by competent and regular inspection. Each station in the chain will be designated by a copyrighted emblem, octagon in shape, with design and lettering in blue and mahogany on a yellow background.

Each member station will provide light luncheons in addition to its own specialties, insuring a standardized service and thereby eliminating uncertainty in the mind of the motorist. At the same time it does not prevent or discourage the individual proprietor from exercising ingenuity in providing a supplementary bill of fare.

## STATE G. A. R. PLANS 59TH ENCAMPMENT

### Women's Relief Corps Also to Hold Annual Assembly

Representatives of every post in the Massachusetts Department of the Grand Army of the Republic are expected to be present at the fifty-ninth annual state encampment in Faneuil Hall, April 6 and 7. The session will open on Tuesday morning with the annual address by Henry N. Coney, department commander, who will preside. Most of the business will be completed on the first day, including the ceremonies of electing to the office of commander W. P. Brown of Framingham, present vice-commander.

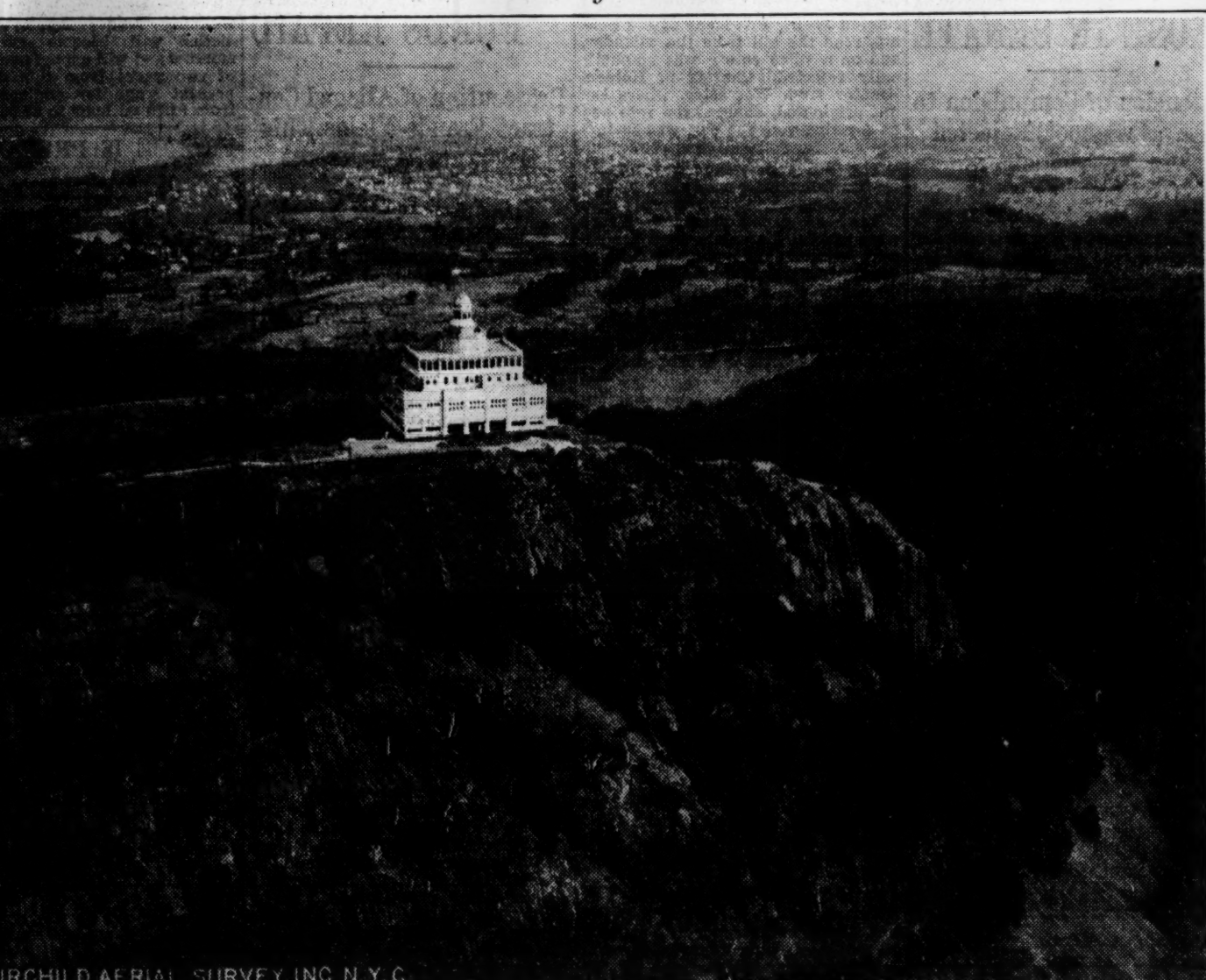
It is expected that John B. Inman, commander-in-chief, with Mrs. Inman, will address the gathering on the opening day. Commander Inman is to install the newly elected officers on the second day. Among the guests at the annual encampment dinner will be Governor Fuller and Mayor Nichols.

At the same time the forty-seventh annual assembly of the Women's Relief Corps will be held in the Shawmut Congregational Church in Tremont Street. Mrs. Bertha W. Walker, president of the Massachusetts department, will preside. The guest of honor will be the national president, Mrs. Catharine McBride Hoster.

A dinner will be tendered Mrs. Hoster in the Hotel Arlington on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Marie A. Callahan of South Boston, present senior vice-president, will be advanced to the office of president of the Massachusetts department.

**APPEAL EXHAUST HORN BAN**  
Test of a ruling by Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, that automobiles must not use horns

## Old Mount Tom Around the Base of Which Dinosaurs Once Roamed



FAIRCHILD AERIAL SURVEY, INC. N. Y. C.  
Massachusetts Peak Which Railway Proposes to Sell. In the Center of the Picture Stands the Summit House, a Landmark Day and Night for Miles Around. In the Background Lies the City of Holyoke With the Connecticut River Coursing to the Left.

## Proposed Sale of Mount Tom Disturbs Connecticut Valley

### Vote of Railway Company Stockholders to Dispose of Peak Excites Much Concern Because of Scenic Value and Hold on Sentiment of Many Communities

HOLYOKE, Mass., March 31 (Special)—Mount Tom, one of the best-known peaks in the East, is on the market. This decision was reached at a meeting of the stockholders of the Mount Tom Railway Company, owners of the mountain, a few days ago, and at the same time the stockholders of the Holyoke Street Railway Company voted to sell the Mount Tom property adjacent. At an adjourned meeting of the corporations, April 15, it is expected that a proposal of purchase may be submitted in definite form.

The prospect of a change of ownership is exciting not a little concern hereabouts because of the mountain's scenic value and the hold it has upon the sentiment of Connecticut Valley communities. Asked concerning the significance of the stockholders' vote, an officer of the street railway said that such an expression would not have been sought had there not been a prospective purchaser. But whoever the seeker after the eminence may be, his identity stands unveiled.

Logically the property would be sought for one of two purposes—development as an amusement resort or for the opportunity of establishing extensive quarries to utilize the immense deposits of trap rock on the mountain. Both uses have been made of the property to a limited extent by the present owners. Of late years Mount Tom Park in a considerable degree has shared in the decline that has overtaken so many of the old-fashioned resorts of the Connecticut valley. The automobile stole away much of the trolley cars' old popularity. Yet this place which has been so richly endowed is quite accessible to the automobile tourist and in the hands of a developer of popular amusement resorts it could very likely be made to yield sizeable financial profits, though this prospect might bring disaster to the owners of beautiful estates close by and the lovers of the unspoiled natural beauties of the region.

As for the other potentiality—that of a huge commercial quarry—the situation likewise arouses unrest. Conducted in a limited way and in localities not directly within the sightseer's vision, such operations have had little effect upon the scenic aspect represented. But a less restrained handling of the enterprise might work havoc to the rough but stately grandeur of the elevation.

The Mt. Tom Summit House, with its gilded dome and its electrical illumination, is a landmark for miles around, both day and night. The house itself sits directly on a huge mass of trap rock. The mountain, in fact, is part of a continuous range extending from Belchertown, Mass., to New Haven, Conn., with a crest of trap rock varying from 150 to 400 feet in thickness, resting upon a base of sandstone and coarse conglomerate rock.

Geologists say that this valley was once an estuary of the sea, and that the powerful tides laid the bed of sandstone. Later an immense volume of lava, belching up from the subterranean depths, formed the mountain range and overflowed along the base.

**Trunks of Dinosaurs**  
Along the base of the mountain, where areas of sandstone escaped burial by the lava bed, are the tracks of giant dinosaurs inhabiting the region at a more remote time. The most famous of these specimens, discovered by Edward Hitchcock, president of Amherst College and a leading geologist of his time, are in a parcel of land now the private property of an official of the street railway company and running down to the highway from a secluded cottage that commands one of the grandest valley scenes in the East.

While the name of Mt. Tom is commonly applied to the southern peak, which is now offered for sale, it properly belongs to a range of

time were at the disposal of those seeking to arouse interest in the subject.

A third possibility is that the national government might acquire the railroad holdings and with them the area now owned by the state and create a national park. This would be to many an attractive solution. It was, in fact, recommended by a state legislative commission investigating the subject of Connecticut Valley parks two years ago.

But it is not an easy matter to elude legislation for a national park. The only national park, as distinguished from forest reserves—and this property is neither extensive enough nor sufficiently adapted to timber growing to bring it within the latter class—to be established east of the Mississippi River is on Mount Desert Island in Maine and was a gift to the Nation.

No statement has been made public concerning the price asked for Mount Tom or the adjacent railroad property. When Mount Holyoke was bought it was with the idea that eventually it would be taken over by the State for a public reservation. Whether sufficient money could be publicly subscribed to apply the same remedy to the Mount Tom emergency is problematical.

## TECHNOLOGY ALUMNI SECRETARY RETURNS

Orville B. Denison, secretary-treasurer of the Alumni Association of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has just returned from a seven weeks' tour of the local alumni associations south of Washington and west of the Mississippi River, covering more than 10,000 miles in his travels. He reported to the Alumni Council last night of the active condition of practically all of the clubs in each of the 23 cities he visited.

As a result of his trip the number of local M. I. T. Alumni Associations in the United States has been raised to 58, two having been formed during the time he passed in Texas, one at Houston and the other at Dallas.

## WARNS CITY IS LOSING ITS "DISTINCTIVE LOOK"

Speaking on "The Stones of Boston" at a meeting of the Massachusetts Society for the University Education of Women at the Vendome,

## PENSION VETOES GAIN SUPPORT

### Gov. Fuller's Action Viewed as Courageous—He Explains His Stand

Support of Governor Fuller's action in vetoing, within the past two days, three bills aimed to give what amounts to special pensions to meritorious individuals connected with or in public employ, is growing at the State House, those who observe legislative cross-currents, believe.

Yesterday the Governor vetoed two bills giving pensions to veteran employees of the Cambridge Public Library, and it is felt that when the matter comes up for action in the House and Senate the vetoes will be upheld. On Monday the House overwhelmingly disapproved of a veto of a salary payment to the widow of a State House messenger.

The action of the Governor in vetoing two bills on the very next day after the House had objected to a similar veto is expected to gain support for his stand.

Explaining that he felt the greatest sympathy for the worth of the persons in question, Governor Fuller pointed out that public policy rises above individual merit and should be considered first.

In disapproving the bills, the Governor said: "How many of the citizens who pay the bills have had the good fortune to have had steady employment for almost half a century with regular pay? There are thousands of men and women throughout the Commonwealth who have never had the opportunity of having steady employment year in and year out, and yet they have no pension. The taxpayers are not called upon to pay them \$1000 a year in a pension."

"I haven't the slightest doubt that the beneficiary of this bill has given good service to the city of Cambridge, for which the prevailing wages have been paid, but in justice to the taxpayers who have to pay these special pensions, many of whom are not as financially able to contribute to a special levy as those who receive it, I cannot approve of such legislation."

"Special legislation of this sort is unfair and inequitable to the rank and file of our citizens who have to pay the bills."

**CHAMBER TO HEAR MR. SISSON**  
Francis H. Sisson, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, who will address the members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at the Assembly Luncheon tomorrow noon, will be in Boston late this evening. His topic tomorrow will be "Don't Be Fooled," and will deal with general business conditions. Mr. Sisson was editor, advertising agency executive and finally banker.

**POLICE JUSTICE CONFIRMED**  
CONCORD, N. H., March 31 (AP)—Nomination of Charles W. Small as police court justice at Meredith was confirmed yesterday by the governor, and Council. Nominations of two other police court judges, Oliver W. Marvin of New Castle and A. C. Morse of Durham were made.

## RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 11

### Evening Features

#### FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31

##### EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WNAO, Boston, Mass. (250 Meters)  
4 p. m.—Shepard Colonial dance, direction Billy Loxess, 4:20—Vocal selections, "Jimmie" Gallagher, 4:40—Dance, "The Day in Fiance," 5:05—Live vocal and meat report, "Kidnie" Klub, 5:20—Dance, direction "Jimmie" Gallagher, 5:40—News and weather, 6:00—Program arranged by the Greater Boston Federation of Churches: "Not Christianity, but Christ," by Bishop William A. Anderson, 6:15—Munroe, soprano, 6:20—A Night in Bohemia, 6:30—Sixty, soprano, 6:40—Digest, mystery play, 6:50—The Stairs, 7:00—WACAP players, direction of Clyde McArthur, 7:10—Dance, direction William P. Dodge, 7:20—Art Ruben and his vaudeville orchestra, auspices Musicians Relief Fund Association.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)  
5:45 p. m.—Stock market and business news, 6:00—News, 6:15—Joe, soprano, and his orchestra, 6:45—Big Brother Club, 6:50—Brother's roomy, 7:00—Readings from the "Real Diary of a Real Boy," 7:10—Brother's lighthouse, 7:20—Tour by Joe, 7:45—Mrs. Arthur Brooks of Cambridge, 7:50—Soprano, 8:00—Program for Women Workers in Industry, 8:10—From New York—Entertainers, 8:20—The Troubadour, 10 (From New York)—"Alice in Wonderland."

WJAZ, Hartford, Conn. (460 Meters)  
6:25 p. m.—Markets, 6:30—Kimpball orchestra, under the direction of "Bob" Patterson, 6:45—Lenox Ensemble, 7:00—Continuation of "Bob" Patterson's orchestra, 7:20—Radio Nature League, under the auspices of the Holyoke Chamber of Commerce, 7:30—Program by the WE2 concert company. Guest artists will be Mme. Maude Erickson, Swedish domestic soprano, and Esther Brown, tenor. 7:45—Weather.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (265 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—Dinner music by the WTAG orchestra, 7:15—Twinkle, Twinkle, My Teller, 7:40—Spanish lesson by Mrs. John de la Parra, 8:20—Specialty and saxophone orchestra, 8:30—Program from WEAF, New York, 9:00—Concert program, 10—Program from WEAF, New York.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (475 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—Hotel Bond Trio, 7:20—Announcements and weather reports, 7:45—Talk, John W. Tilton, superintendent of State Board of Fisheries and Game, 8—Hartford Pictorial Club, under the direction of Frank C. Bradbury, 8:15—Public Speaking for the Business Man, Prof. W. E. Peck of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., 9:15—Radio recital, Miss Laura C. Gaudet, 9:30—Organ recital, Esther A. Nelson, 9:45—Time signals, 10—Weather report.

FWK, Havana, Cuba (460 Meters)  
8 p. m.—City of Havana Band, 9—Talk, Dr. M. A. Corrales, chief engineer of roads, "Road Building in Cuba," 9:10—City of Havana Band.

CNRO, Ottawa, Ont. (485 Meters)  
7 p. m.—Children's half hour, Aunt Bessie, 7:30—Dominion Department of Agriculture market reports, 7:45—Chateau Laurier Concert Orchestra, 8—Performance of Dr. T. H. Frayser, "The Last Words of Christ" by the Hull Choral Society under the conductorship of Mr. George A. Gaudin, Chateau Laurier Dance Orchestra.

CFCA, Toronto, Ont. (567 Meters)  
8:30 p. m.—Special musical program by the Hamilton Trio and orchestra exclusively for CFCA, 11—Gilbert Watson and his orchestra from Sunnyside Beach, Toronto.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (354 Meters)  
6 p. m.—Stock reports and news items, 6:30—Children's bedtime story, 6:45—Talk, "A Great Co-operative Adventure," by Russell Hathaway, of the Associated Press, 7—Dinner program from Chateau Laurier, Rochester, N. Y., 8:30—Musical program from Rochester, N. Y.

WEAF, New York City (460 Meters)  
4 to 12 p. m.—Ray Nichols Orchestra, Albert J. Schultz, baritone, Elsie Jean with Alma O'Haire, soprano, and songs from Mother Goose, Vincent Lopez and his orchestra, dinner music, "Poetry," synagogue services under the auspices of

the United Synagogue of America, saxophone Octet, Troubadours, Hugh Barrett and his orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (465 Meters)  
7 p. m.—Commodore Concert Orchestra, 7:45—New York University, 8:15—Zoological Society series, "The Voices of Fishes," 8:30—Lewinson free chamber music concert, 8:45—Huntley Col. Tracy and Duncan, Billie Allen Hoff, in popular program.

WMAA, New York City (341 Meters)  
6 p. m.—Oleott Vail and his McAlpin String, 6:30—Ernie Golden and his McAlpin Orchestra, 7:30—Professor Cortina's Spanish lesson, 8:20—Talk on securities, 8:30—Citizens' mass meeting at Carnegie Hall, 10:30—Credent Folies, 11:30—Jack Denny's orchestra, 12—McAlpin Entertainers, 12:15—Zachary Orchestra.

WAG, New York City (318 Meters)  
7:30 p. m.—Margie Make-Believe, 7:45—Jimmy Smith, the banjo king, 8—Studio program, 8:15—Serenaders Pictorial Quintet, 8:30—Four by Joe, 8:45—Old-Fashioned Quartet, 9:55—Arlington time signals, 10—Weather forecast, 10:30—Brundfield Trio, Colonial Dance Orchestra.

WLIT, Philadelphia, Pa. (305 Meters)  
7:30 p. m.—Dream Daddy, 8—Studio program, 8:15—Arcadia Dance Orchestra, 8:30—Studio program, 8:45—Studio program, 8:55—Studio program, 9:00—Studio program, 9:15—Studio program, 9:30—Studio program, 9:45—Studio program, 10—Studio program, 10:15—Studio program, 10:30—Studio program, 10:45—Studio program, 11—Studio program, 11:15—Studio program, 11:30—Studio program, 11:45—Studio program, 12—Studio program, 12:15—Studio program, 12:30—Studio program, 12:45—Studio program, 1—Studio program, 1:15—Studio program, 1:30—Studio program, 1:45—Studio program, 2—Studio program, 2:15—Studio program, 2:30—Studio program, 2:45—Studio program, 3—Studio program, 3:15—Studio program, 3:30—Studio program, 3:45—Studio program, 4—Studio program, 4:15—Studio program, 4:30—Studio program, 4:45—Studio program, 5—Studio program, 5:15—Studio program, 5:30—Studio program, 5:45—Studio program, 6—Studio program, 6:15—Studio program, 6:30—Studio program, 6:45—Studio program, 7—Studio program, 7:15—Studio program, 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## REAL ESTATE DEVELOPERS URGED TO CONSIDER BRICK

New England Brick Manufacturers' Association Outlines  
Nation-Wide Publicity Campaign Among Architects  
and Builders

How bricks can be used successfully, profitably and ornamentally in building the homes, the office buildings, the factories, the railroad stations, the churches, the stores, the schools, the hospitals, the hotels, the government buildings, the bridges, the tunnels and the roads, is to be advertised to the architects, builders and real estate developers of the United States this summer by the members of the Brick Manufacturers' Association of New England.

W. Gardner Long, president of the association and president of the New England Brick Company, is mapping out the campaign which the fellow-members of the organization decided upon this week.

"There have been brick building campaigns before," said Mr. Long, "but this one is going to be different. We are going to show the builders, the contractors and the architects how many ways they can use bricks to advantage where they may have grown into the habit of using other materials which may cost more and not prove nearly so serviceable. This is to be straight business. The age of brick structures, some of them more than 6000 years old, proves that for lasting qualities bricks can hold their own with stone."

Brochures are to be printed and sent broadcast and the oft told tale of the brick dating back into the twilight of history is to be retold better than ever, if intentions are realized. These books will tell that in old Colonial Boston, Jasper Rawlins received permission from the selectmen of the town of 2nd of March, 1644, to make use of "a road of upland for the making of Bricks at the Eastern end of Sargeant Hues his Corne field neere Rocksbury gate."

The Boston brick brochures will undoubtedly go on to tell the Roxbury Gate was on the famous Boston Neck, or Orange Street then, and now Washington, one mile and 39 yards long, which connected the peninsula of Boston with Roxbury before Back Bay was "dehydrated," or drained.

A lease of approximately 20,000 square feet of floor space in the Youth's Companion Building, 881 Commonwealth Avenue, has been taken by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company to accommodate the Malden section of the revenue accounting and billing department, which like the metropolitan section of that department, which at present occupies space in the Youth's Companion Building, will be moved to the amount which has just been leased.

The lease on the Malden headquarters expires on June 1. Work of moving the Malden branch into the Youth's Companion Building will begin in the middle of May. Each section employs about 425 persons. The Malden branch handles the accounts of subscribers in down-town Boston and the outlying districts to the north. The branch of the revenue accounting department which is now located on Commonwealth Avenue is known as the Brookline branch and covers the remaining territory of the telephone company.

The Brookline office occupies all of the fourth floor of the Youth's Companion Building and part of the sixth floor. The new lease has been made on the fifth floor and the remaining part of the sixth. Each floor contains approximately 13,000 square feet. Officials of the company emphasized the statement that the combining of the two sections of the revenue accounting department does not mean that a consolidation has been formed and that the Malden branch and the Metropolitan branch will continue to serve their original purpose.

Opportunity to visit the new University Club Building in Park Square, formal opening of which will be held in September, was extended recently to members of the club by Monks & Johnson, the architects, representatives of whom guided the visitors through the partially completed structure.

Actual work in almost every stage of the building process was seen with the exception of the steel structural work which has been completed. Brick and stone work has been finished up to the sixth of the eight floors except on Stuart Street where this part has been completed. Fireproof work is nearly complete and only the two uppermost floors remain to be finished. This process consists merely of cement pouring. Much interest was shown in athletic L, the one-story building extending to the right of the main structure. This part of the entire project is in the most advanced stage of construction. The squash courts are completely installed and all that remains to be done is the swimming pool is the laying of tiles.

It is eventually planned to raise this part to a height equal to the main building. It will then contain, among numerous other necessary features, a large auditorium, wiring and plumbing has been completed and the erection of partitions is now in progress on the first six floors.

The trustees under the will of Augustus Hemenway have sold the property 48-50 Canal Street, 141-163 Friend Street, corner of Market Street, to Samuel Lebowich.

This property comprises over 22,000 square feet of land covered by six-story buildings formerly occupied by the Paine Furniture Company. Since their occupancy the property has been divided into three separate buildings, each one of which is leased for a long term of years.

The building 48-54 Canal Street, corner of Market Street, is leased to Coleman Levin et al. the building 56-62 Canal Street is leased to Andrew Dutton Company, and the building 64-70 Canal Street is leased to Columbia & Myers. The entire block is assessed for \$636,000, of which \$553,400 is on the land and \$82,600 is on the building. The sale was made through C. W. Whittier & Bro.

The Dean Building Trust has renewed the lease to Carter Macy Company, Inc., of space on the second floor of the building numbered 60 India Street. The Manufacturers

Bank Building Trust have leased a suite of four offices on the top floor of their new building, 240 Main Street, Cambridge, to the Riverside Boiler Works. The trustees of the Dean Building, 54-64 India Street, have leased the third floor to the Bonded Floors Company, Inc. The National Fabric & Finishing Company have leased a portion of the fifth floor at 1000 Washington Street to the Powlin Frocks, Inc. DeBlais & Maddison have renewed the lease of the store and basement 10 Beacon Street to J. L. Hammett Company. All of the above leases were made through the office of C. W. Whittier & Bro. Charles A. Schieren Company have leased part of the third floor at 797 Atlantic Avenue. This lease was made in conjunction with Coffin & Taber.

Helen C. Toner has purchased from Gertrude W. John property at 109 Beacon Street consisting of a five-story brick and stone dwelling and 2352 feet of land. The assessed valuation of the property is \$28,000. The three-story brick residence at 192 Bay State Road has been purchased by Rose Diab from Mary Selkus. In addition to the residence there are 2549 feet of land with a total valuation of \$17,000.

Robert H. Gardiner and Dudley N. Hartt, trustees of the Nickerson Land Trust have conveyed to Joseph C. Magnet 47,020 square feet of land on South Huntington Avenue, Floyd and Basswood Streets, adjoining the buildings of B. E. Grant Company. The buyer has bought for immediate improvement. Joseph Balch was the broker.

## AMERICAN TRUST CO. WILL BUILD ADDITION

The American Trust Company is to have new and enlarged quarters at 50 State Street to care for its steadily expanding banking business. The plans, prepared by Hutchins & French Boston architects, include alterations to the present offices to provide enlarged facilities, and the erection of a new building adjoining the rear, with an entrance on Faneuil Hall Square.

The addition of a savings department, coupled with the constantly growing need for more room and larger facilities for the banking, trust and transfer departments, forces the present expansion. At the present time the American Trust Company occupies space in the Youth's Companion Building, equal in area to the amount which has just been leased.

Present public space at State Street will be extended through the rear of the first story to connect with the new building. The first floor of that structure will contain the new vault, stock transfer and corporate department.

Architecturally, treatment of the new portions will harmonize with the present interior. The floor of the public space will be of Italian white Carrara marble, with bases, columns and pilasters of Verde antique. Interior wood finish will be of mahogany in the first story and basement, with counters of figured mahogany, to match present work.

Counter screens will be of bronze. Ceiling of main banking room will be paneled, with ornamental plaster cornices and beams. An ornate marble staircase will lead from the center of the public space to the first story of the new building to the basement, where the trust department and vaults are to be located.

An entrance is planned to the new building direct from Faneuil Hall Square. This is designed in colonial style to harmonize with traditions of the Square. Three stories above the first will provide working space for the various departments. Direct connection with present offices will be made on second and third floors.

The fourth story will contain a directors' room, finished in American walnut, with figured panels.

Public School Committee of the city of Boston, Boston City Club, Boston University, College of Business Administration and the Wentworth Institute.

Lecturing on Art of Typography

Students from Boston University and similar institutions are showing wide interest in the exhibition of modern European printing, which is now open on the street floor of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building.

Exhibits are representative of the work of leading printing establishments in France, Italy, Germany and Austria. The display will be open to the public, free of charge, until April 10. It was inspired by Henry L. Bullen, curator of the Typographic Library, Jersey City, N. J., who has devoted his life to the printing arts.

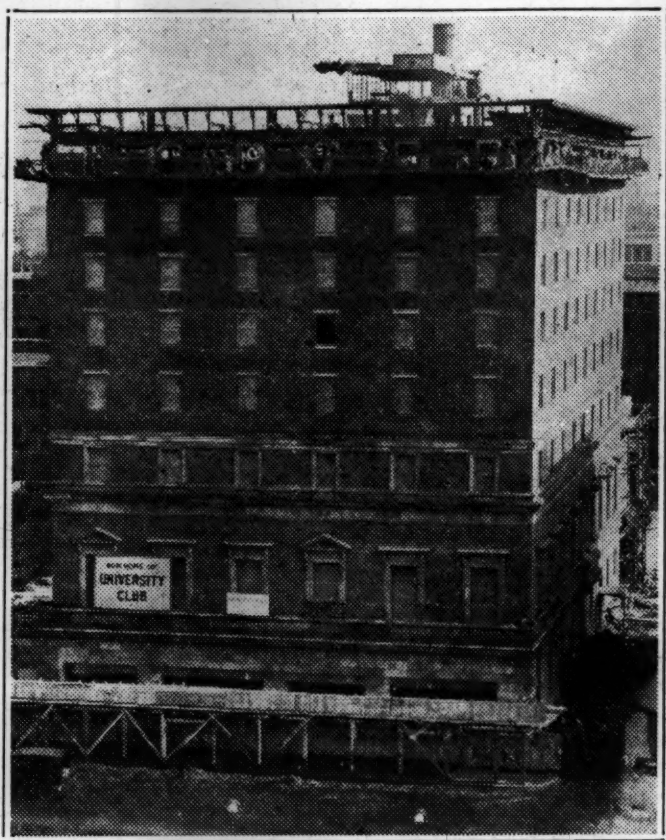
Today, Mr. Bullen was the guest of the Boston Typothetae Board of Trade, at luncheon in the Chamber of Commerce Building, following which he addressed the members of the board in and expounding the various exhibits which were collected under his direction.

C. Edward Newhall, director of manual arts in the Boston schools, will address the teachers of drawing of the Boston school system and any others interested, in the exhibition room at 3-30 p. m., April 1. Other groups planning to attend the exhibition are: Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen; the Society of Printers; the Advertising Club of Haverhill and more than 500 students from Brown University.

The object of the exhibition is educational. Those in charge say that while American artists should retain their national personality and not indulge in mere imitation, a study of the products of other countries can teach them much.

Organizations co-operating to bring the exhibit to Boston are: Boston Chamber of Commerce, Boston Typothetae Board of Trade, Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen, New England Paper Merchants' Association, Boston Advertising Club, Society of Printers, Massachusetts Department of Education,

## New University Club House



Members Recently Inspected Construction Progress on New Stuart Street Clubhouse

## CAPE TO INVITE THE COOLIDGES

Natives in Southwesters and  
Oilskins Will Carry Invitation to Washington

President Coolidge will be invited to make Cape Cod the location of the summer White House of the Nation, it became known today. The invitation will be extended late in April by two natives, who will call upon the President garbed in yellow oilskins and sou'-westers, and carrying with them a basket of Cape Cod oysters.

The decision to make the effort to attract the Presidential retinue to Massachusetts again, President Coolidge having expressed keen satisfaction with his vacation at Swampscott last year, was made at the annual meeting yesterday of the Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Hotel Association held at the Hotel Canterbury, Boston.

Plans for the invitation to the President were announced today by James D. Henderson of Henderson & Ross, and director of publicity for the new Cape Cod Real Estate Board. The business session of the hotel association re-elected the present board of officers; so that Charles H. Brown of East Bay Lodge, Osterville, is serving his fourth term as president; P. F. Brine, host to yesterday's party and also manager of the Hotel Pilgrim at Plymouth, is vice president, and C. D. Crawford of The Pines, at Cotuit, is secretary and treasurer. President Brown announced that during the past year 11 new names were added to the membership list, which totals 58.

Frank C. Hall of the Hotel Somerset, president of the New England Hotel Association, and F. D. E. Babcock, manager of the convention and tourist bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce also were speakers.

Among those present were A. M. Bartlett of the Morandi Proctor Company; P. F. Brine, C. H. Brown, Herbert M. Chase of the Wesley House, Oak Bluffs; Harold C. Cole of the Hotel Pilgrim, Plymouth; F. C. Coley; C. D. Crawford; Francis A. Crowley of the Norcross House, Monument Beach; H. S. Dowden, secretary of the Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce; F. H. Grant of the Chatham Bars Inn, Chatham; E. D.

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The singer, Mr. Dahlquist, is no newcomer. In songs from Mozart, Schumann, Brahms and Wolf, as in a pair of recent compositions by Eastman Martin and Deems Taylor, he once more exhibited the rich fullness of tone, the clear enunciation and the dramatic abilities which characterize his satisfying musicianship.

Elizabeth Siedoff presented the second of her series of three lecture-recitals last evening. Her studio at 6 Newbury Street held an audience decidedly larger than that present at the first talk, for it filled all the space available.

For last evening's subject, Miss Siedoff chose the Romanticists, Liszt, Chopin and Schumann, treating them in the order listed. A decided improvement over the first lecture delivered from the larger amount of music played to illustrate the characteristics of each composer. Liszt was represented by the D flat Etude and the transcription of Schubert's "Erl-King." The F major Etude, the E flat Prelude, the C sharp minor Nocturne and the Ballade in A flat all were chosen from Chopin. And surely the "Carnaval" of Schumann proved a characteristic and apt work to interpret the musical individuality of the arch Romanticist of the nineteenth century.

A rich vein, then, Miss Siedoff uncovered, for what other period in musical history is as rich in piano music as the time spanned by these three composers? Chopin, the explorer of the delicate and graceful of the piano; Liszt, who tried to make the instrument a miniature and usually thundering orchestra; Schumann, who wrote piano music as poets write sonnets, an expression of the effect of the outer world on inner thoughts—here was indeed a fertile field for discussion.

MANLEY O. HUDSON TO SPEAK

Manley O. Hudson, Bemis professor of international law at Harvard, is to speak on the work of the League of Nations at a supper-conference, under the auspices of the Community Church of Boston, at 6 Byron Street, next Monday. He will undertake to answer the question, "Is the League Making Progress?"

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## SHIPPERS RENEW RATES CAMPAIGN

Boston and New England  
Forces to Continue Differentials Contest

Boston and New England shipping interests are preparing to renew their campaign to abolish the railroad rate differentials, which they declare, are seriously handicapping the development of the port of Boston and are preventing normal competition between the carriers.

Resolutions were unanimously passed at a dinner given by the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Harvard Club last night giving full support to the legal contest for equalization of opportunity for Boston.

Assurance was given by Judge Julius F. Cohen, counsel for the Port of New York Authority, that New York will stand with Boston on this issue, and will "co-operate that they may compete the better."

Opinion expressed at the meeting, which took the form of a new mobilization of forces against the rate differentials, was wholly in favor of the bill which William M. Butler (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, has introduced in Congress to empower the Interstate Commerce Commission with authority to eliminate the differentials.

Wilbur La Rue Jr., attorney for the Maritime Association, explained that although the effort thus far toward the abolition of the port differentials have been unsuccessful, further hearings are to be held at which the issue will be pressed to the limit.

He considered the passage of the Butler Bill virtually essential to the adjustment of the differential problem because, as he said, the statutes are silent as to differential policy. He contended that the bill was not rate-making, but strictly a matter of national transportation policy determining that each port should enjoy its natural geographical advantages.

Mr. La Rue pointed out that the arbitrators who established the differentials late in the nineteenth century at that time pointed out the likelihood that changed circumstances would make them unjust. He said that shippers should not be forced to pay the same rail rates for shipments of 500 miles, for example, as for twice that distance as they do under the differential system.

Clifford S. Sims, vice-president of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, another speaker, discussed "Rail versus Water Transportation." He expressed the view that the two were reciprocal in their benefits, and that deep-water canals should be developed more extensively. Edward E. Blodgett, chairman of the Maritime Association, presided.

## NAMED FOR ELECTIONS POST

Mayor Nichols today sent to the Civil Service Commission the appointment of Patrick J. Melody, formerly State Senator and Representative from Boston, to be a commissioner in the election department. The vacancy arose in the election department today when Thomas E. Goggin of South Boston, an appointee of Mayor Curley, resigned. Both Mr. Melody and Mr. Goggin are Democrats.

Elizabeth Siedoff presented the second of her series of three lecture-recitals last evening. Her studio at 6 Newbury Street held an audience decidedly larger than that present at the first talk, for it filled all the space available.

For last evening's subject, Miss Siedoff chose the Romanticists, Liszt, Chopin and Schumann, treating them in the order listed. A decided improvement over the first lecture delivered from the larger amount of music played to illustrate the characteristics of each composer. Liszt was represented by the D flat Etude and the transcription of Schubert's "Erl-King." The F major Etude, the E flat Prelude, the C sharp minor Nocturne and the Ballade in A flat all were chosen from Chopin. And surely the "Carnaval" of Schumann proved a characteristic and apt work to interpret the musical individuality of the arch Romanticist of the nineteenth century.

A rich vein, then, Miss Siedoff uncovered, for what other period in musical history is as rich in piano music as the time spanned by these three composers? Chopin, the explorer of the delicate and graceful of the piano; Liszt, who tried to make the instrument a miniature and usually thundering orchestra; Schumann, who wrote piano music as poets write sonnets, an expression of the effect of the outer world on inner thoughts—here was indeed a fertile field for discussion.

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MANLEY O. HUDSON TO SPEAK

Manley O. Hudson, Bemis professor of international law at Harvard, is to speak on the work of the League of Nations at a supper-conference, under the auspices of the Community Church of Boston, at 6 Byron Street, next Monday. He will undertake to answer the question, "Is the League Making Progress?"

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## VERMONT CHIEF JUSTICE IS NAMED

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 31 (AP)—Gov. Franklin S. Billings today appointed Frank L. Fish of Vergennes, chief of the superior judges of Vermont, to the Supreme Court bench, designating him as fourth associate justice and promoting Justices Leighton F. Stack of St. Johnsbury and Fred M. Butler of Rutland, respectively, to be second and third associate justices.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S YEAR  
R. H. Macy & Co., Inc., and subsidiaries for the year ended Jan. 31, 1926, net profit of \$1,163,815 after expenses, and federal tax, compared with \$5,000,000 in the previous year.

## NEW SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Rehearsals for its first concert to be given early in May are now being held by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, made up of volunteers. The organization has 68 members, but there are still openings for players of the violin, viola, cello, oboe, bassoon, French horn and trombone, the conductor, Joseph F. Wagner, states. Persons wishing to join may attend any Wednesday evening rehearsal at the Lowell School, Center and Mozart Streets, Jamaica Plain. Mr. Wagner is assistant director of music in the Boston public schools, and used former members of high school orchestras as a nucleus for the new civic orchestra.

## MAYOR INSTRUCTS CITY ASSESSORS

In view of the fact that the assessors of Boston begin their annual valuation of property tomorrow, Mayor Nichols addressed them this morning, telling them that he expected careful, complete and fair estimates to be taken of the real estate in the city. The Mayor dwelt at length on the importance of the work which the assessors have to do.

He told them that there were two great interests to be considered. He reiterated that he wanted no favors shown in this work nor did he expect that any would be shown.



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Tires	Price	Tubes	Price
30x3 1/2 Super Cl	13.85	30x3 1/2	2.65
30x3 1/2 St. Side	16.85	30x3 1/2	2.65
32x3 1/2 " "	18.75	32x3 1/2	3.75
31x4 " "	20.75	31x4	3.95
32x4 " "	23.75	32x4	4.25
33x4 " "	24.75	33x4	4.50
34x4 " "	25.75	34x4	4.75
32x4 1/2 " "	30.75	32x4 1/2	



## CONFEREES HOPE TO BREAK WORLD GRIP ON STAPLES

(Continued from Page 1)

goes to war (e. g., oil, minerals, cotton, rubber, etc.). In fine, the demolition, throughout the world, of purely artificial, discriminatory and dangerous barriers.

(2) Specific issues such as a discussion of the permanence of many natural resources, food supplies, labor markets, international finances, internal and local problems and methods, and a thousand and one concrete matters which affect economic peace and efficiency.

"The ultimate goal of the conference," said Dr. Gilbert, speaking on the general issue, "will undoubtedly be the leveling, so far as is possible, of the artificial barriers which clutter the free and efficient interchange of economic products."

"All nations need copper, and cotton, and rubber, and coal, and petroleum, and many other such products, but they often have difficulty in getting them today without paying uneconomic premiums. We must ask the question: 'Is it fair to deny a people the right to have a necessary product which they are unable to produce?'"

"It is to secure the right to such staples that nations are frequently forced into war, though they may not so analyze the surface causes at the time. I cannot see how the United States tariff can escape discussion, for it is a definite barrier to the free passage of goods."

Other writers on the coming conference have pointed out that Europe has long turned an attentive eye to the economic intercourse which goes on within the 48 states of the American Union. The establishment of a similar European trade union, a Zollverein, is held by many to be a likely result of the conference. Could such a customs union be brought about, the resultant free flow and equalization of goods it is believed would do much for a renewed prosperity.

Survey of World's Resources To bring about a better world-wide exchange, a survey of the world's resources will probably have to be made, Dr. Gilbert said, and then a study of the extent to which free interchange is artificially interfered with.

Turning to a discussion of more specific issues, in particular international agriculture and marketing of food products, Dr. Gilbert was on very familiar ground, for his particular qualifications on the committee are as a marketing expert and agriculturist.

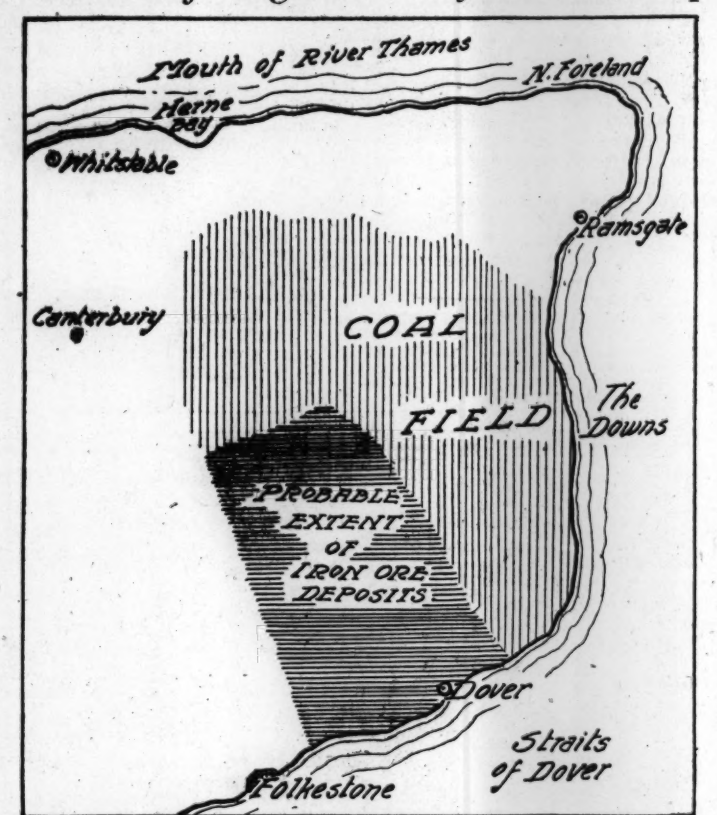
"After all," he said, "in any discussion of economics, foodstuffs are absolutely basic. As the world goes on binding its economic fabric closer and closer, interdependence of necessity grows, and we must study our mutual problems more and more. The movement of foodstuffs from one nation to another, for instance, is important. Problems of freights, exchange of information, the effect of domestic legislation, and tariffs will have to be considered."

The Fertilizer Centralization "Take the matter of fertilizers. The world's supply of nitrates is largely centered in Chile. Potash is mostly in Germany. Yet those two nations should not endanger the security of the economic structure by denying necessary products to other nations. These monopolies, necessary commodities are vitally contributing factors in arousing international jealousy and resultant war. It is essential that certain necessary products should be bought and sold freely in all countries."

"The world's food supply, using food in its largest sense, is one of the biggest problems of the coming conference. What is the future of the world's food as compared to its population? We are faced with a rapidly growing population. Are our food supplies growing with similar rapidity?"

Recently a book has been written which predicts that people are multiplying faster than the supplies to feed them, and dire results are prophesied. With this view I do not

## "Garden of England" May Be Workshop



SKETCH MAP OF EAST KENT Showing Coal and Iron Regions. The Ports of Folkestone, Dover, Deal and Sandwich Are Easy of Access.

wholly coincide. Certainly with the development of new sources, supply will keep near enough to demand for a long, long time.

Food Census of World "Under the auspices of the International Institute of Agriculture, a survey has already been started and will be completed in 1930, which will constitute a food census of the world. By its means we will be able to find definitely what international steps of equalization ought to be taken."

While many serious economic problems have arisen out of the war, Dr. Gilbert said the conference will probably not have to discuss reparations or debts which may discuss the nice economic point which asks the effect of payment to a country of reparations or debts which are unbalanced by any like exchange on the books of the creditor.

In other words, will not the receipt of money or goods for debt payments have a depressive effect upon industry in the country where the money is received? Would not the unfavorable trade balance caused by debt payments have as depressive an effect as if the country actually had to buy the goods and thereby lessen its own industry?

To Discuss Marketing Although the conference will discuss problems which in the main affect external relations, there are matters which may be considered. Several members of the committee are experts on cooperative marketing, which is rapidly growing in favor in Europe, and their knowledge may be put to advantage in countries which have not tried this new method of eliminating middlemen and superfluous profits.

One of the earnestness of the conference's probable achievement consists of the distinguished list of men who will decide the agenda, time of meeting, method of choosing delegates, and act as a "steering committee" for the final conference.

Gustave Ador, president of the Economic and Financial Committee of the League, and former president of the Swiss Republic, is to be president. Other members who have been definitely decided upon are:

Members Already Selected Sir Arthur Balfour, president of the British Committee of Trade and Industry; Georges Theunis, former Belgian Premier; W. T. Layton, dis-

tinguished editor of The Economist, London; Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee, High Commissioner of India; Leopold Dubois, president of the League's financial committee and president of the League of Swiss Banks; Ernesto Belloni, Italian Deputy; Mme. Emmy Freulich, president of the Vienna Guild of Co-operatives; M. F. Hodac, secretary-general of the Czechoslovakian Association of Industrials; Anders Oerne, secretary-general of the Swedish Co-operatives; M. de Stefani, formerly Italian Finance Minister; Peyerimoff de Fontenelle, prominent French industrialist; Alberto Pirelli, Italian member of the League's Economic Committee; M. Sugimura, Japanese president of the League's Commission on Communication and Transit; Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, London Board of Trade; Wladislaw Grabski, former Polish Prime Minister; M. Cambo, former Spanish Minister of Finance; Carlo Brebbia, Argentine agriculturist; M. Serruys, French director of commercial agreements in the Ministry of Commerce; Keengo Mori, financial agent of the Japanese Government; Dr. Adam Shortt, former Canadian civil service commissioner; A. G. Krollier, transit authority in The Hague; Dr. Clemens Lammer, German councillor in the Federation of Industries; Ernst Trendelenburg, secretary of state to the Minister of National Economy; Antonio Carlos Ribeiro de Andrada, former Brazilian Finance Minister.

RADICALS GAIN SEATS IN BRAZILIAN CHAMBER

BUENOS AIRES, March 31 (P)—Official count of the March 7 elections, just completed, shows that the Radical Party under the leadership of former President Irigoyen, obtained 35 of the 83 seats filled in the Chamber of Deputies.

The Irigoyen group of radicals now is the largest faction in the Chamber. The Chamber is constituted as follows: Irigoyen Radicals 59, Governmental Radicals 24, Conservatives 43, Socialists 19 and Democrats 3.

Designs Illustrations Lettering

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causing much discriminating comment the English millinery

The finest London hatters have sent their newest spring models, made expressly for Boggs & Buhl. A stunning collection that has a spirit and dash, so typical of English sports and tailored hats. You will find representatives from such famous makes as "The Wind-Mill," Connor, Drake, Ostrich and Comerlis.

Prices of interest—\$8.50 to \$45.00

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Present their Collection of Smart Spring Modes

Present their Collection of Smart Spring Modes

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Present their Collection of Smart Spring Modes

## COAL AND IRON TO HELP KENT

(Continued from Page 1)

has 42.23 per cent of volatile matters and only 52 per cent of fixed carbon.

Between these two extremes of carbon contents 73 other seams have been analyzed, providing coal for navigation, steam, house, general heating, gas and coke purposes. Compared with the famous Welsh steam coal, used by the navy, the East Kent coal from Ripple shows a higher carbon content, and the Kent locomotive and coking coals show better figures than the Monmouthshire varieties.

Supply for 400 Years Estimates of the life of the Kent coalfield average out at 6,000,000,000 tons, and given, say, 18 to 20 pits, producing 750,000 tons each per year, would give 400-450 years—exhaust the supply.

Just as coal was discovered more or less by chance, so Frostone was found when the Dover borehole was being enlarged for coal. It was found here about 600 feet from the surface. In other places it is deeper. Iron ore used to be smelted in Kent up to about 100 years ago, and the forests which covered the county supplied the charcoal for the furnaces. But the ore in those days was near the surface and had no connection with the present finds. It is estimated that in the 17,000 to 20,000 acres of proved iron deposits there must be at least 100,000,000 tons of ore. If this averages 30 per cent of metal it would give 30,000,000 tons of iron, which, if extracted at 1000 tons a day, would last for 1000 years.

That this is not an idle calculation may be judged from the fact that the metallic content of three samples of calcined ore was 49.10 per cent, 48.23 per cent, and 48.41 per cent. Apart from coal and iron this garden county of England produces chalk for lime, cement, and whitening; flints for silica bricks, roads and concrete aggregate; various sands, of which some are suitable for glass making and others for foundry purposes; fireclay, and limestone. With all these on the spot other industries must without doubt seek establishment in East Kent. Added to this, such industries will be within easy access of Dover, Richborough, Deal and other possible ports.

MAINE STATE REUNION WILL BE RADIOCAST

Songs of Maine, sung by more than 2000 former Maine "folks," including Mayor Nichols of Boston, will be broadcast on the night of April 12, when the State of Maine reunion is held in Symphony Hall. All the speeches at the affair, among which will be those of Governor Fuller, Governor Brewster of Maine, and Mayor Nichols, will be limited to 10 minutes.

The "folks back home," on the farms, and in the cities of Maine will get an opportunity to hear the entire program, which will include the First Corps Cadets band and the Symphony Hall pipe organ played by Miss Edith Lang, through Station WBZ.

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From the fashion centers of America and Paris come lovely new conceptions of the Spring and Summer modes. Every new color, every new fabric and all of the authentic styles are shown in rich array.

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## UTILITIES HEAD GIVES BUS VIEW

Mr. Atwill Talks Frankly at Hearing on Rhode Island Bus Petition

Residents of North Attleboro and vicinity, in order to come to Boston by motorbus, have to go to Pawtucket, R. I., and take the bus there. It was disclosed today at a hearing before the Commission on Public Utilities on the application of the New England Transportation Company for authority to operate a bus line between Boston and Providence on a route now served by the Wrentham branch of the New Haven Railroad.

Arthur P. Russell, president of the transportation company and a vice-president of the New Haven road, told of the peculiar situation now existing, which, he said, leaves the people of Walpole, Wrentham, Plainville and North Attleboro very badly off for transportation to Boston. The last train out on the New Haven road on the Wrentham Branch, he said, is the 5:32 in the afternoon, and the last train up is the 4:30 from North Attleboro.

Mr. Russell said that bus lines are now operating on this route illegally. He said that the New Haven officials do not care to have these "outlaws" prosecuted because the people of the section need some sort of service. He said: "If the commission grants the petition, as soon as we have the legal right to operate and are in a position to perform the service, steps will be taken to prevent the independents from operating on this route."

Henry C. Atwill, chairman of the commission thought the bus line ought to stop at Forest Hills on the Elevated system and transfer the passengers to the Elevated. Mr. Russell objected to this, and the representatives of the communities also objected. Mr. Atwill remarked: "Your proposition is that at any time the railroad or the street railway wants to run a bus line, let them have it, but any time the other fellow wants a bus line, don't let him have it."

Mr. Russell protested that this was a misunderstanding. "No," insisted Mr. Atwill. "I understand that this is the attitude of the mayor of Boston and the attitude of the former mayor, that it is all right for the railroad or street railway to run buses anywhere. I am not so sure that is our job. I

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Climax Paper Cleaner, \$ for 85c  
Austine Carpet Cleaner, 25c  
Cuban Wool Sponges, 90c and \$1.25  
18c Tomatoes, No. 2 cans, a doz., \$1.50  
40c Blue Peas, \$1.00  
Quart jar finest Silver Polish, 75c  
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think it is something more. We have got to take a lot of facts into consideration, the congestion of the streets, the safety of the highways and other things. We built subways to take the transportation off the streets, we established reserve spaces in the highways for the same reason, but now we are allowing all these automobiles to come in and congest our streets so that people have to rig up some kind of a loop highway scheme that will cost the people \$30,000,000 or \$35,000,000."

What They are saying.

DR. J. A. WEYL: "More people are caught by religion by seeing it lived than by hearing it expounded."

FLORENCE R. ROYS: "A paper in the home is worth two in the street."

AUGUSTUS O. THOMAS: "The wealth and facilities of a land should be conscripted as well as its fighting men."

MARY PICKFORD: "Marriage is a thing not of eternity but of today, unless day by day it is renewed."

LEO S. ROWE: "The predominant intellectual influence in Latin America is European."

HENRY MCBRIDE: "I am more and more persuaded that the correct lodging for a masterpiece is in the country that produced it."

JULIUS KLINGER: "American art is the only true art in the world today."

BISHOP OLDHAM: "The South Americans have for the people of the United States an esteem rather than a liking."

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## WAR DEBATE SET ASIDE FOR PEACE

Friendship Alliance Puts Off German Church Plea to Determine Guilt

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, March 30.—The question of determining the relative war-guilt of nations should be abandoned for the present in the interests of the "creation of a new atmosphere of mutual respect and good will," it has been decided by a special committee of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, appointed to consider the request of German churches to apportion, fairly, blame for the World War.

The plea of the churches of Germany was made through the Rev. D. Kapler of Berlin, president of the German Evangelical Alliance of Churches. It was first introduced last August at the Universal Christian Conference on Life and Work held at Stockholm. At this time the request was temporarily shelved because of a desire to keep all bitterness out of the sessions.

Now the committee to which the matter was eventually turned over has reported that the time is not ripe for a formal investigation of war-guilt. While expressing sympathy with the request of the German churchmen, and acknowledging that Article 231 of the Treaty of Versailles "was dictated by the war spirit at a time when passion ran high, and that such an article would not be framed today," the committee holds that international friendship is growing and should not be jeopardized by controversy.

"The wonderful recent agreements at the conference at Locarno and the forthcoming entrance of Germany into the League of Nations all eloquently testify to the fact that an era of better feeling has been inaugurated," the report says.

The committee is composed of the Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, chairman; the Rev. W. Russell Bowie, rector of Grace Episcopal Church; Hamilton Holt, Dr. Frederick Lynch and Mrs. Edgerton Parsons.

## WASEDA UNIVERSITY TO BUILD AUDITORIUM

TOKYO, March 3 (Special Correspondence).—Waseda University in Tokyo is to erect an auditorium topped by a seven-story tower as a memorial to the university's founder, Marquis Okuma, thrice Premier of Japan. The cost of the building is to be met by a fund raised by students and alumni of the university. The building will be reinforced concrete and contain two auditoriums, the larger one being capable of seating 6000 persons. It will stand in the garden of Marquis Okuma's residence, which adjoins the university campus.

## BRITISH TESTS AID AUSTRALIAN FRUIT

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 1 (Special Correspondence).—An important statement was made by Sir Mark Sheldon, one time Australian Commissioner to the United States, on his recent return to this city after a lengthy experience in England in connection with the Imperial Economic Committee. The title of the committee explains itself. The committee investigates any matters submitted to it by the Australian Government, or any government of an Australian State, and of course does similar duty for any other part of the Empire. One of the matters it has had under consideration is better means of carrying and marketing products, and this has incidentally

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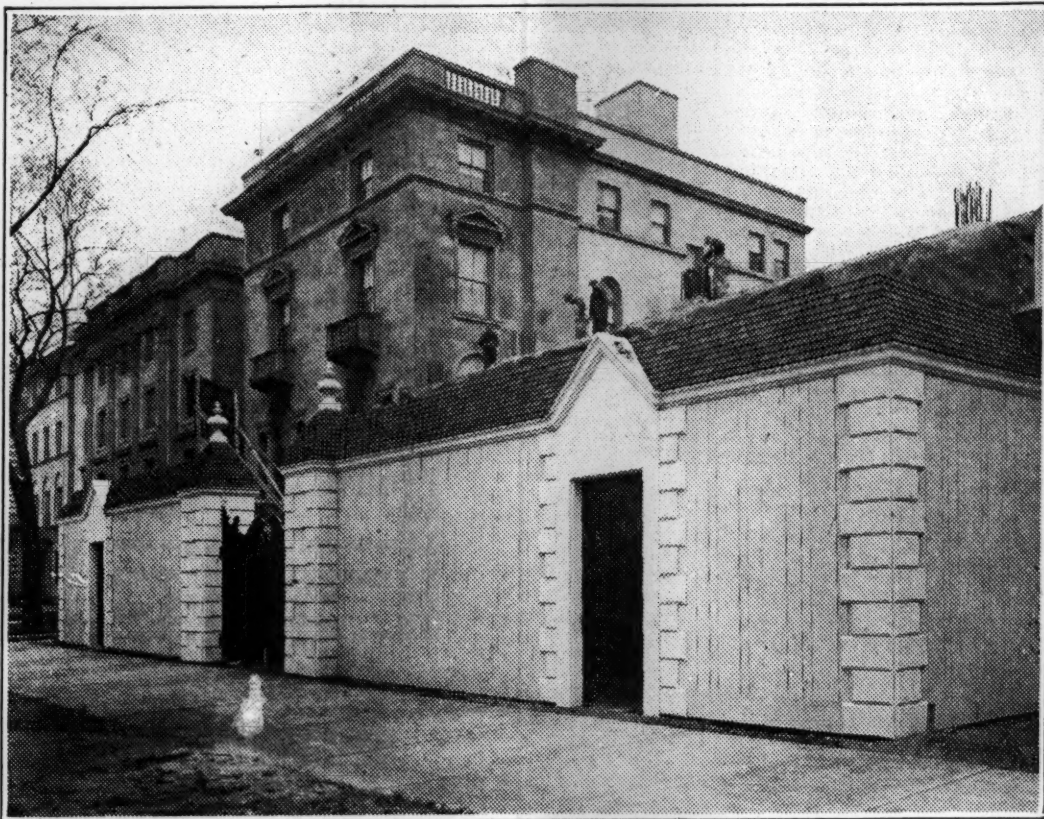
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brought it into touch with the Cambridge (Eng.) Research Station. This station has been giving consideration to the carriage and storage of fruit in low temperatures, and Sir Mark Sheldon claims that Australia has already received enormous benefits from its investigations.

One of the results is that apples from this country will have much better market prospects in the British Isles than ever before. This is important, for many persons have their capital in apple orchards in New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and West Australia, and if the demand in other lands increases, and the prices are right, thousands of acres of new orchard will be planted.



Simplicity of French Provincial Style of Architecture Brought Out in Temporary Barricade—While Behind It the Workmen Put Up Some New Building in Untrammelled Din and Activity

## Chicago's Building Barricades Joy to Eye and Shelter for Head

In Style of Rising Edifices, Which They at First Hide, They Add Decoration to Scene of Construction

Chicago Special Correspondence  
TIME was when erecting a skyscraper on a downtown city street meant leaving the sidewalk-crobbled pedestrian to dart cannily about among taxis, wheelbar-

licity we wish for the building itself, and finds its inspiration in the French farmhouse, where the walls enclose the court or yard. The farmhouse walls are stone, of course, but we have imitated the effect by burlardering our corners and gateways

be at once useful, good looking, and suggestive of the style of building being erected behind it. It is still new among architects, he asserted. Because portable wooden or steel barricades are used by many contractors, it is not always possible to interest the owner of the future building to invest in a specially designed structure.

"I consider it a good investment," he declared. "Wide notice has been taken of the French farmhouse wall we have put up. People have appreciated it not only as convenient but also attractive. They will remember to watch the building rising behind it, and they are bound to feel differently about the quality of the edifice than if they passed a bleak-looking structure or a plain board fence. The cost of the 75 feet of barricade is only \$300 more than the cheap board fence, and a large sign for the lot costs that. I feel that the money is not wasted but is a good advertising investment on the part of the owners."

Architects of a firm handling the designs for one of Chicago's oldest hotels, the Palmer House—now being rebuilt—concurred with this statement. This hotel, one section of which is completed with the barricade down, the other under construction with the barricade just being erected, is to be of empire style throughout. The barricade, therefore—a covered walk in this case—is high with narrow pillars, the wall space and the doors leading to the construction work paneled in bright came-like ovals. Ornamental solid knobs decorate the roof at the heads of supports. The whole, while merely of painted wood, nevertheless hints the dignity and stateliness of the empire style, which qualifies one thus comes to associate with the future building.

In the case of some covered walks, said the architects, show windows about two feet deep built into the inside wall and harmonizing with the general design, lessen through their rental the cost of the more attractive barricade. The far-seeing owner, therefore, not only may provide the persistent pedestrian with a pleasant stretch of path, but even may arrest and please the roving gaze of every passer-by with a bit of architectural beauty.

SENATE CONTEST DISMISSED  
WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP).—The Senate elections subcommittee, that investigated the Minnesota senatorial contest, formally and unanimously endorsed a report recommending dismissal of the contest brought against Thomas D. Schall (R.), by Magnus Johnson, formerly Farmer-Labor Senator from that State.

## Racing Beach Cape Cod At Falmouth

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Bathing in the warm waters of Buzzards Bay on the sands of Racing Beach (for residents only), yachting along interesting and ever changing shores (a fine boat anchorage is available at Quisset Harbor near by), motoring over fine state roads, golf at numerous interesting Cape Cod courses are some of the pleasures to be enjoyed at Racing Beach.

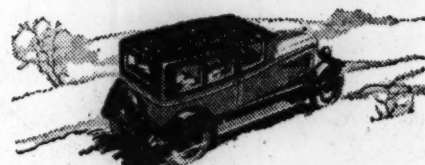
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Daytona Beach, Fla.

ONE day recently a very small white boy attempted bravely to cross a busy street well filled with motor traffic, where no policeman was stationed. Each attempt seemed futile until a Negro workman saw the situation from the opposite corner.

Dropping all thought of self, he hurried to the boy's aid and gently guided the little fellow safely across the street and sent him on his way. The Negro then retraced his steps homeward, evidently without any thought of having done more than his simple duty.

The act of thoughtfulness was observed by a business man not far removed, who could not render the boy assistance, but who could wave his hand in approval to the workman, who expressed great joy at the friendly recognition. The incident served to show the bond of sympathy that exists between the races, however feebly expressed at times, and made at least three hearts happy.

Los Angeles, Calif.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE  
PAUL HOTCHKINS as a young boy heeded the advice to go west. Youth and ambition were his only assets; he had been denied the privilege of higher education but the desire to help his fellow man was deeply implanted in his heart. He found employment in the fruit country on one of the big ranches. Here he advanced rapidly, and through economy his bank account grew. Then he met a boy who was

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struggling for a college education, and he made it possible for this youth to enter one of the big colleges. Year after year Mr. Hotchkins' position advanced and with every advancement a new boy was started to college. At the end of 20 years 12 boys owed their college education to this generous thought. Then financial reverses came to Mr. Hotchkins. For several years he had lived a retired life. When he faced the new situation he realized that his income was not sufficient to keep the two boys, who were yet in college, so he put on his working clothes and returned to work, that these two boys might have the education he was deprived of.

## SAKS STORE HEADS SOON TO RETIRE

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP).—Isidore Saks, president, his son, Joseph I. Saks, and his nephew, William A. Saks, both vice-presidents, will retire from the management of Saks and Company on April 30, according to an announcement by Gimbel Brothers.

The withdrawal of the three men interrupts activity of the Saks family in New York City merchandising, which began when the late Andrew Saks, brother of Isidore and father of William, came here in 1892 and established a business in lower Broadway. The announcement gave no hint of the future plans of the three retiring officials.

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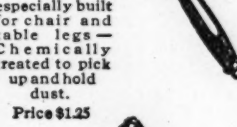
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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Dear Acquaintances of Every Day

THROUGH long familiarity and habituation we lose our sense of warmth and intimacy as well as the wonder and strangeness of everyday things. It is one of the penalties of having grown up. For childhood, and it is one of its special blessings, the world of common objects is incessantly fresh and surprising and things which the adult is hardly aware of as existing are new and exciting.

I had the good fortune as a boy to play in an old garden. It was only a city backyard, though a very large one, but it had for a quarter of a century been carefully planted and cultivated until it was a wilderness of flowering shrubs, fruit trees, grapevines, and beds of vegetables and old-fashioned flowers and it had, moreover, a patch of waste land in which the flora of the neighboring lots and even of the more distant fields found a foothold. In one retired corner, too, where a syringa and a grapevine, and a large, perpetual shade, someone had made a rockery and had planted a variety of woodland plants, gathered in the country during summer vacations.

Playing day in and day out in this green world, we children came to know it, as the saying is, as intimately as the palm of our hand. I could even yet draw an accurate plan of its walks, beds, and plantations and could tell where each bush and tree grew and what kind of plants were in every bed. I suppose that the gaze of childhood is more or less microscopic, so much so that maturity is telescopic. The child has a short vision, though his dreams may be long, and the adult a long vision, though unfortunately his dreams are limited. At any rate, that old garden delighted me so much that I could never have enough of it and even at the seashore or in the mountains in summer I longed to get back to it. It was minutely familiar, and yet was never two seasons the same. Out of the air one time a new seed might be dropped and then there would appear a new denizen of the garden, something to be visited and identified and studied for awhile with excited interest. A new bird might appear one morning, the pear tree or a new butterfly, hovering over the bed of phlox or a new beetle scuttling from under an overturned stone. In the woods things happened too fast. The variety of discoveries was bewildering. But in the garden the new occurrence was isolated because everything else was known, and one had time to grow used to it and to add it successfully to one's fund of previous impressions.

But of course the old things were never exhausted. Every day there were discoveries to make—the way some flower was folded in the bud, the way some vegetable formed its seeds, the way some caterpillar made its cocoon. Most adults come to look upon such things as trivial, but it is part of the unconscious wisdom of the child to know that nothing is trivial. The child has

besides plenty of time. He can occupy hours if he chooses in watching a spider spin its web, and no pressing cares divert his mind from concentration.

Indoors matters are nowise different. Things that form part of the daily routine of the adult, done conscientiously or perfunctorily, but without joy or excitement are for the child new and romantic. Adults who have forgotten their childhood are often puzzled to know why the children prefer the kitchen to any other room in the house and are inclined to deplore what seems to them a plebeian taste in their offspring. But the fact is that the operations of the kitchen and the utensils used in them are perpetually fascinating. I remember a small closet in a kitchen in which were kept spices, bottles of essences, flavoring extracts, condiments, and all sorts of mysterious seeds and barks used in pickling and preserving. I never tired of reading labels and asking questions, nor could I ever get over my surprise that the adult members of the family knew nothing and cared less about these interesting materials, brought from the ends of the earth and gathered here in a corner of our kitchen. I spent hours consulting the dictionary and encyclopedia on what may be called the geography of groceries and learned almost as much concerning foreign lands as I later did while collecting postage-stamps—far more, I am afraid, than I ever did in school.

On favorable evenings, too, the kitchen became a children's laboratory, in which we not only learned how to make and pull taffy, pop corn, and roast chestnuts, but experimented in less well-known directions. One night, for example, we made starch out of potatoes by grating them and washing the starch out of the pulp with cold water. And we went even further, for one of us had read that dextrine gum is made of starch and we spent a happy evening trying to make dextrine gum. Lessons so joyfully learned are never forgotten.

Not are some other lessons. I remember how one afternoon I was teasing the cook, a good-humored Norwegian girl, whose head was full of peasant legends and superstitions. When our hilarity reached the point where she threw a piece of bread from the table and threw it at her, and then was astonished to find her grow suddenly very solemn. Her face, indeed, expressed more than solemnity. She was shocked, and, perhaps, a little frightened. To my question she replied that it was a sin to throw bread, because bread is sacred. And she told me the story of the Girl Who Tied on a Loaf, exactly as it is given in Hans Andersen. From that day I have looked at bread with the respect it deserves, and have never treated it with disrespect. I suppose that such a notion could rise only among a people living in an arid country, where the raising of grain is an arduous and precarious occupation and bread is never so cheap as to become matter-of-course.

Longfellow describes a character as being "as pure as water and as good as bread," and there is a satisfying simplicity and completeness about the description that transcends any more elaborate statements. Our oversophisticated tastes have made us think of bread and water as the most meager of diets, and yet for a plain taste there is never anything else quite so good.

Among our contemporary poets—and what is a poet except an adult who has kept the wisdom of the child?—Harold Monro has most often found his inspiration among the most common and ordinary things of the household. In such poems as "Everything," and "Weekend," he has celebrated the friendliness to man of the

Delightful creatures that have followed him  
Not far behind;  
and has lamented that he—

Has failed to hear the sympathetic call  
Of Crockery and Cutlery, those kind  
Reposers of Teraphim.  
Of his domestic happiness: the Stool  
He sat on, or the Door he entered  
through;

and concludes:

But you should listen to the talk of these.  
Honest they are, and patient they are  
Served him without his Thank you  
or his Please . . .  
I want your dear acquaintances, although  
I pass you arrogantly over, throw  
Your lovely sounds, and squander  
them along  
My busy days. I'll do you no more  
wrong . . .  
Remain my friends: I feel, though I  
don't speak,  
Your touch grow kinder from week  
to week.

R. M. G.

**To the Wild Ass**  
Who hath sent forth, asked Job, the  
wild ass free  
To roam wide places: who hath  
loosed his hands?  
A manumission that one understands  
As symbol suiting arid imagery;  
For superscriptions of captivity  
Are written in the rivers of moist  
lands,  
And founts and forest with umbrageous  
hands  
Hold back the light of lurid liberty:  
But few and futile are the tentacles  
To twine about the heart of one who  
dwells  
In those vast spaces where the world  
seems small.  
There with indifference the foot may  
press  
The dusty surface of its emptiness  
And send it spinning like an idle ball.  
—Anne G. Winslow, in "The Long  
Gallery."

## Hill-Top Hours

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Blow, O wind!

Come—go!

Tough lightly this cradle set out to

sun where the apple tree

boughs bend low;

Drink when you come to the green

spring brim—drink!

Pick up a song from the full-throated

thrush on the high-rail fence

but our meadow; nor hush it,

carry to sky!

Come wind—lift!

Flout the fragrance of lilac;

the catbird's cry;

Whip the birch trees bare of butterfly

wings; swing the robin's

squawking brood as we pass;

set the elm tree laughing, the

brooklet dancing!

Ah! wind—come and blow!

Spray the day with

iridescence!

Gertrude S. McCalmont

## The Elizabethan Sonnet

The sonnets of the Elizabethans marked the form for a time as the proper vehicle for amorous poetry—and amorous poetry not very profoundly stirred with genuine passion, but notable chiefly for pretty conceits and graceful and courtly language. In this tendency, the fourteen line stanza was in danger of becoming the recognized medium for light and complimentary verse. Shakespeare, it is true, recognized its possibilities for better; and wider uses. . . . To these names would have to be added William Browne of Tavistock, but between Spenser and Milton, the sonnet, exclusive of the men and Shakespeare, remains primarily an instrument of pretty fancy and graceful compliment. The daintiness and delicacy of many of these poems are miraculous performances in the hands of such men as Sir Philip Sidney and Spenser and Samuel Daniel, but they are performances, still; and one turns, for genuine poetry, to the exceptions among their contemporaries and near-contemporaries—to Browne, and Donne, and Drummond of Hawththorne. Here is genuine feeling, unself-conscious emotion, and utterance in simple and beautiful speech—David Morton, in "The Sonnet Today—Yesterday."

## Birds of the Grand Canyon

The birds are everywhere—at sunrise in the Canyon perhaps, at noon or afternoon in the woods. There are not many of them in number or in species, though from day to day one meets with stray members of almost every family. The pine forest is not the best place in the world for the mocking bird, the catbird and the Western robin; but they, like the bluebird, the orchard oriole, the pewee, kingbird, thrush, grosbeak, flicker and turtle-dove are frequently seen. They have no particular fitness for the Canyon and perhaps just "happen" here. The cedar waxwing goes with the cedar or juniper berries, and one sees him along the rim with his fellows in small flocks. He is less brilliant, is grayer in plumage and not quite so large as the Eastern bird, but his appetite is just as keen and he is always interested in cedar berries. Jays, both in numbers and in noise, monopolize attention in the open places of the forest and along the rim. The hairy woodpecker is not so abundant that one sees him every day, but other varieties are seen in quantities unlimited. The whip-poor-will is often heard, in the night and early morning, than seen. He belongs to the night hawk family, and when not in the air rests on the ground, with some of the instincts and a little of the color of the burrowing owl. His call is apparently an abbreviation of whip-poor-will. The owls and bats are usually down under the rim. The Canyon walls, with their fissures and caves, offer excellent harborage for them, and it is there that they pass their days, coming out in the early twilight to explore for food. In the daytime I have seen the small gray-green humming-bird go bustling into these cracks and openings, as though daring the inhabitants to mortal combat, but nothing came out of it. A humming-bird. He is the same quarrelsome little ball of feathers here as elsewhere.

Of swallows there are several varieties and all of them are very much at home along the rim. One is a small telegraph-wire swallow that flies in narrow circles with a rather leisurely wing. At evening they gather in numbers on some point of rock extending out in the Canyon, and then apparently by signal, they all plunge down the Canyon together, like small boy bathers jumping from a raft. Another species flies on a strong, rapid wing like the chimney swallow. His swiftness is extraordinary. As you stand on the rim he dashes by your ear with a beat of wing that sounds like the quick crumpling of heavy paper. He plunges down into the Canyon for perhaps a thousand feet before he rises straight up toward the zenith, soaring and circling with supreme ease.

The golden eagle is at home here, making a nest on the ledge of some outstanding pinnacle—some huge rock spire cut out from the main wall—and there, secure from man and coyote, rearing the young. At dawn and sunset the pair go forth on air cruises. Their flight is slow, more like that of the sea-gull than any other bird, and with little circling. The brown-backed vulture, often seen circling easily under the Canyon walls, is the supreme embodiment of flight. Nothing could be more free, more careless and at the same time more certain. He drifts through the air with apparently as little effort as a thistle-down. When within a few feet of him you can sometimes hear the cut of his flight feathers, like the slight whizz of an arrow, but that is all. How perfect the working of that flying machine!—John C. Van Dyke, in "The Grand Canyon of the Colorado."

## The World's Most Successful Play

But the play was a success. Shakespeare the poet could have a good laugh at Shakespeare the playwright about that. And it has been the world's most consistently successful play ever since. And think we can hear Shakespeare, the poet, saying, "Yes, I know now what I know at least what I can do. Agincourt and its heroic awash-buckling—no! The stoic Brutus with his intellectual struggles? That was better, though it made hard going. But the passionate, suffering inner consciousness of man, his spiritual struggles and triumphs and defeats in his impact with an uncomprehending world—this may seem the most utterly unfit subject for such a crowded, noisy, vulgar place as the theatre; yet this is what I can make comprehensible, here is what I can do with my art!"

Hamlet is the triumph of the dramatic idea over dramatic action and of character over plot. Shakespeare—grant him the conventions of his stage, with the intimate value they give to the soliloquy and to the emotional privileges and demands of expressive character. The play in every circumstance, and Hamlet himself in every quality and defect, seem to answer the playwright's need. He has found, moreover, perfect ease of expression. Verse, as he has now released it from its strictness, losing nothing of its rhythm, cannot, one would think, fall more aptly to the scenes of dialogue, say, than in the scenes with Horatio and Marcellus, or to the direct expression of intimate emotion than in the soliloquy beginning

O, what a rogue and peasant slave am I!

Is it not monstrous that this player here—

And we may note in passing that it in Henry V he was concerned with the disabilities of his stage, he now takes a chance of commenting on the art of acting, the more important matter of the two. Further, that while the effect of the play within a play is greatly strengthened by letting the mimic play be of an older fashion, . . . he, in the very midst of his new-fashioned triumph, makes opportunity for a tribute to such men as were masters when he was but a prentice to his work. He has Hamlet speak of the play which is "caviare to the general," but of

An honest method, as wholesome as sweet, and by very much more handsome than fine.

How gracious a thing to do!—Harley Granville-Barker, in "From Henry V to Hamlet."



Thatched Cottage in Brittany. From a Woodcut by Jessie Arms Botke

## Stille Wasser

Üebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ER FUHRETE mich zu stillen Wassern" (engl. Bibel), frolockte David in jenem Psalm, der seiner geistigen Ruhe wegen allgemein so beliebt ist.—im 23. Psalm. Doch sowohl viele andere Psalmen Davids als auch seine Lebensbeschreibung in den Geschichtsbüchern des alten Testaments zeigen, wie er von demselben Sturm der materiellen Sinne, dem alle Menschen bei ihrem Trachten nach dem Himmel begeben, umhergeworfen wurde. Diesen Sturm stellt David im 107. Psalm in einem schönen Gleichnis bildlich dar, worin er die Erfahrungen derer beschreibt, "die mit Schiffen auf dem Meer fahren". Er schildert, wie "sie gen Himmel führen und in den Grund führen, dass ihre Seele vor Angst verzage, dass sie taumelten und wankten wie ein Trunkener und wussten keinen Rat mehr; die zum Herrn schrien in ihrer Not, und er führte sie aus ihren Ängsten und stützte sie auf." Und er selbst, der sich so sehr nach dem Frieden sehnte, wurde durch den Sturm der Sinne, der ihn umgab, in die Irre geführt. Und er begann zu sinken; und Jesus musste ihn retten und ihm helfen, bis sie das Schiff erreichten. Sofort war alles still. Die Furcht der Jünger war überwunden. Sie fühlten sich wieder in geistiger Ruhe geborgen. Als trohen Abschluss des Berichts im Evangelium Johannes lesen wir die Worte: "Und alsbald war das Schiff am Lande, da sie hin führten". In dem Masse, wie wir den Stürmen des körperlichen Sinnes mutig entgegengetreten und, wie die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, das Verständnis zu bewahren lernen, dass Gott immer gegenwärtig ist und immer lieb, können wir auch anderen helfen. Auf Seite 166 von Miscellany sagt Mrs. Eddy: "Der Lebens Leiden sind sein Hauptkummer; sein Lohn; sie entwickeln verborgene Kräfte."

Die stillen Wasser geistiger Auffassung müssen nach besten Kräften mit Ehrfurcht betrachtet werden. Die Wissenschaft des Christus kann nicht nach Laune angewandt, nicht den Forderungen des menschlichen Willens, der menschlichen Einbildung oder des menschlichen Verstandes untergeordnet werden, nicht als Mittel des Beweis persönlicher Tapferkeit dienen. Die Leute, die die Jünger ohne Jesus in dem einzigen bereitstehenden Schiff abfahren sahen, fragten neugierig am nächsten Tage, als sie Jesus am anderen Ufer bei seinen Jüngern fanden, wann er herüberkommen sei. Jesus beantwortete ihre Fragen nicht. Sein mächtiger Beweis war in Sturm und Nacht für den Blick derer, die der Hilfe bedurften, gemacht worden. Das Volk vermutete nach den äußerlichen Anzeichen ein Wunder des materiellen Sinnes hinwegschreiender Liebe, aber jene leuchtende Er-

stern kann. Auf Seite 204 von "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" schreibt Mrs. Eddy: "Mein Glaube an Gott und an Seine Nachfolger stützt sich auf die Tatsache, dass Er das unendliche Gute ist, dass Er seinen Nachfolgern Gelegenheiten gibt, ihre verborgenen Tugenden anzuwenden, die Kraft zu heiligen, die in der Tiefe verborgen liegt, und die die Stürme zur Tatkraft und zum Sieg erwecken."

Als Petrus bat, Jesus möge ihn auf dem Wasser zu sich kommen heißen, gebot ihm Jesus ganz ruhig: "Komm her!" Seine geistige Ruhe machte ihm der dringlichen Lage, die nun eintrat, gewachsen. Petrus trat tapfer seinen Weg an, machte jedoch den Fehler, dass er an Petrus dachte, anstatt sich dem zärtlichen Gedanken des Meisters zuzuwenden. Augenblicklich ergriff ihn die Furcht, und er begann zu sinken; und Jesus musste ihn retten und ihm helfen, bis sie das Schiff erreichten. Sofort war alles still. Die Furcht der Jünger war überwunden. Sie fühlten sich wieder in geistiger Ruhe geborgen. Als trohen Abschluss des Berichts im Evangelium Johannes lesen wir die Worte: "Und alsbald war das Schiff am Lande, da sie hin führten". In dem Masse, wie wir den Stürmen des körperlichen Sinnes mutig entgegengetreten und, wie die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, das Verständnis zu bewahren lernen, dass Gott immer gegenwärtig ist und immer lieb, können wir auch anderen helfen. Auf Seite 166 von Miscellany sagt Mrs. Eddy: "Der Lebens Leiden sind sein Hauptkummer; sein Lohn; sie entwickeln verborgene Kräfte."

## Still Waters

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"HE LEADETH me beside the still waters," rejoiced David, in that psalm beloved of humanity for its spiritual repose, the twenty-third. Many other psalms of David, however, as well as his biography in the historical books of the Old Testament, show him buffeted by the same storms of material sense which all mankind must breast in their search for heaven. This storm David typifies in a beautiful allegory in the one hundred and seventh psalm, where he describes the experiences of those who "go down to the sea in ships." "They mount up to the heaven, they go down again to the depths," he writes, "their soul is melted because of trouble. They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wit's end. Then they cry unto the Lord in their trouble, and he bringeth them out of their distresses. He maketh the storm a calm, so that the waves thereof are still. Then are they glad because they be quiet; so he bringeth them unto their desired haven."

The serene spiritual consciousness of Christ Jesus enabled him upon one occasion to walk on the water in night and storm. After the miracle of feeding the five thousand, the disciples had taken the one available boat and had started for the other side of the lake. Jesus had remained to dismiss the multitude in quiet and order. He had then spent several hours alone in communion with the Father. Meanwhile a storm had risen, and the little boat was struggling in the troubled waters of the lake. Recognizing the fear of his disciples and their need of aid, Jesus, undaunted by storm and night, went to them, walking on the water. Though it was dark, the disciples saw him approaching and thought it must be a spirit which they beheld. The serenity and love of Jesus' words stand out in bright relief against the picture of darkness, storm, and terror. Oblivious to the troubled waters at his feet, with his eyes resting lovingly upon his disciples, he said, "Be of good cheer; it is I; be not afraid."

The Christianity of Jesus, which Mrs. Eddy was divinely commissioned to present to humanity as accurate Science, does not promise to its disciples the calm waters of ease in material sense. It does, however, furnish that spiritual understanding wherewith the storm of material sense may be safely walked over. On page 204 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Mrs. Eddy writes, "My faith in God and in His followers rests in the fact that He is infinite good, and that

He gives His followers opportunity to use their hidden virtues, to put into practice the power which lies concealed in the calm and which storms awaken to vigor and to victory."

When Peter requested that Jesus bid him come to him walking on the water, Jesus quietly pronounced the simple command, "Come." His spiritual tranquility made him equal to the exigency which now arose. Peter started bravely, but made the mistake of thinking of Peter instead of looking toward the tender thought of the Master. He was immediately seized with fear, and began to sink; and Jesus had to rescue him and support him until they reached the ship. Immediately there was calm. The fears of the disciples were conquered. They rested again in spiritual repose. In a happy conclusion, we read in the account given by John: "And immediately the ship was at the land whither they went." As we learn to face the storms of corporeal sense, to demonstrate as Christian Science teaches, the understanding that God is ever present and ever loving, we are enabled to help others also. On page 166 of Miscellany Mrs. Eddy says, "Life's ills are its chief recompense; they develop hidden strength."

The still waters of spiritual apprehension must be regarded with all reverence. The Science of Christ cannot be used whimsically; cannot be made to obey the mandates of human will, imagination, or intellect; cannot be used to attest personal prowess. The multitude who had seen the disciples embark without Jesus in the only boat at hand, the next day when they found him with his disciples on the farther side of the lake, inquired curiously when he had come thither. Jesus did not answer their queries. His mighty demonstration had been made in storm and dark, for the eyes of those to whom the help was necessary. The multitude gazed at a miracle of Love from the external indications, but that bright appearing on the black rage of the waters was not theirs to behold. Similarly, the work of Christian Science today goes on in the sanctuary of spiritual sense. On pages 19 and 20 of her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 Mrs. Eddy has written, "Christ walketh over the wave; on the ocean of events, mounting the billow or going down into the deep, the voice of him who stilled the tempest saith, 'It is I; be not afraid.' Thus he bringeth us into the desired haven, the kingdom of Spirit."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

scheinung auf der finsternen Wut der Wasser sollten sie nicht erblicken. In ähnlicher Weise geht heutzutage die Arbeit der Christlichen Wissenschaft in dem Heiligtum des geistigen Sinnes vor sich. Auf Seite 19 und 20 der Botschaft der Mrs. Eddy an Die Mutter-Kirche für das Jahr 1902 lesen wir: "Der Christus schreitet über die Welle; auf dem Meere der Ereignisse, entweder die Woge erklommend oder in die Tiefe steigend, sagt die Stimme dessen, der den Sturm stillte: 'Ich bin's; fürchtet euch nicht!' So bringt er uns in den ersehnten Hafen, das Reich des Geistes."

## The Day's Eye

The daisy was the best-loved flower of the Father of English Poetry, which, of all poetry, is the poetry of Nature. Chaucer described it as "of all flowers the flower."

And again:—

Adown full softly I gan to sink,  
And leaning on my elbow and my side  
The long day I shaped me for to abide

For nothing else, and I shall not lie  
But for to look upon the daisy;  
That well by reason men it call may  
The daisy, or else the eye of day.

The daisy is earth's childlike symbol of the sun whereby we and flowers live. Its golden disc and radiating petals image the glory of Phoebus in the grass. And the perfection of the symbol is reached in those under-tips of crimson which, when they show themselves at dusk, become fairy responses to the sunset. A rose by any other name would smell as sweet, but by what other than the "day's eye" could you know the daisy? It is, indeed, the eye of Nature to the child beginning its day in this world. A smile passes between them.

An old English proverb says it is not Spring until you can plant your foot on twelve daisies. But, in truth, the daisy comes, and abides, in almost every month of the year, not waiting, like the daffodil, to "take the winds of March with beauty," nor, like her, bound to "haste away so soon." It is the favoured child of the sun, whose rays are its own in little. Rosemary for remembrance, pansies for thought, the daisy for both. It was for both the inspired ploughman who turned up the "wee, modest, crimson-tipped flower" at Mossiel in the year 1786. Nearly fifty years later Wordsworth was shown the spot:—

"There! said a stripling, pointing  
with meet pride  
Towards a low roof with green  
trees half concealed,  
'Is Mossiel Farm; and that's the  
very field  
Where Burns ploughed up the  
daisy!'"

In common speech, even to slang, one can discover that the daisy is everyone's favorite flower. The name of no other, I think, has become a synonym of excellence in vulgar speech. In Lincolnshire, and probably in other counties, you may still hear such expressions as "She's a daisy lass for work" or "I'm a daisy for pudding"—i.e., I am very

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Dear Acquaintances of Every Day

THROUGH long familiarity and habituation we lose our sense of warmth and intimacy as well as the wonder and strangeness of everyday things. It is one of the penalties of having grown up. For childhood, and it is one of its special blessings, the world of common objects is incessantly fresh and surprising and things which the adult is hardly aware of as existing are new and exciting.

I had the good fortune as a boy to play in an old garden. It was only a city backyard, though a very large one, but it had for a quarter of a century been carefully planted and cultivated until it was a wilderness of flowering shrubs, fruit trees, grapevines, and beds of vegetables and old-fashioned flowers and it had, moreover, a patch of waste land in which the flora of the neighboring lots and even of the more distant fields found a foothold. In one retired corner, too, were a syringa and grapevine cast a perpetual shade, someone had made a rockery and had planted a variety of woodland plants, gathered in the country during summer vacations.

Playing day in and day out in this green world, we children came to know it, as the saying is, as intimately as the palm of our hand. I could even yet draw an accurate plan of its walks, beds, and plantations and could tell where each bush and tree grew and what kind of plants were in every bed. I suppose that the gaze of childhood is more or less microscopic, while the gaze of maturity is telescopic. The child has a short vision, though his dreams may be long, and the adult a long vision, though unfortunately his dreams are limited. At any rate, the old garden delighted me so much that I could never have enough of it and even at the seashore or in the mountains in summer I longed to get back to it. It was minutely familiar, and yet never two days were the same. Out of the air at any time a new seed might be dropped and then there would appear a new denizen of the garden, something to be visited and identified and studied for awhile with excited interest. A new bird might one morning light in the pear tree or a new butterfly hover over the bed of phlox or a new beetle scuttle from under an overturned stone. Out in the woods things happened too fast. The variety of discovery was bewildering. But in the garden each new occurrence was isolated because everything else was known, and one had time to grow used to it and to add it successfully to one's fund of previous impressions.

But of course the old things were never exhausted. Every day there were discoveries to make—the way some flower was folded in the bud, the way some vegetable formed its seeds, the way some caterpillar made its cocoon. Most adults come to look upon such things as trivial, but it is part of the unconscious wisdom of the child to know that nothing is trivial. The child has

besides plenty of time. He can occupy hours if he chooses in watching a spider spin its web, and no pressing cares divert his mind from concentration.

Indoors matters are no wise different. Things that form part of the daily routine of the adult, done conscientiously or perfunctorily, but without joy or excitement are for the child new and romantic. Adults who have forgotten their childhood are often puzzled to know why the children prefer the kitchen to any other room in the house and are inclined to deplore what seems to them a plebeian taste in their offspring. But the fact is that the operations of the kitchen and the utensils used in them are perpetually fascinating. I remember a small closet in our kitchen in which were kept spices, bottles of essences, flavoring extracts, condiments, and all sorts of mysterious seeds and barks used in pickling and preserving. I never tired of reading labels and asking questions, nor could I ever get over my surprise that the adult members of the family knew nothing and cared less about these interesting materials, brought from the ends of the earth and gathered here in a corner of our kitchen. I spent hours consulting the dictionary and encyclopedia on what may be called the geography of groceries and learned almost as much concerning foreign lands as I later did while collecting postage-stamps—far more, I am afraid, than I ever did in school.

On favorable evenings, too, the kitchen became a children's laboratory, in which we not only learned how to make and pull taffy, pop corn, and roast chestnuts, but experimented in less well-known directions. One night, for example, we made starch out of potatoes by grating them and washing the starch out of the pulp with cold water. And we went even further, for one of us had read that dextrine gum is made of starch and we spent a happy evening trying to make dextrine gum. Lessons so joyfully learned are never forgotten.

Nor are some other lessons. I remember how one afternoon I was teasing the cook, a good-humored Norwegian girl, whose head was full of peasant legends and superstitions. When our hilarity reached its height, I seized a piece of bread from the table and threw it at her, and then was astonished to find her grow suddenly very solemn. Her face, indeed, expressed more than solemnity. She was shocked, and perhaps a little frightened. To my questions she replied that it was a sin to throw bread, because bread is sacred. And she told me the story of the Girl Who Tied on a Loaf, exactly as it is given in Hans Andersen. From that day I have looked at bread with the respect it deserves, and have never treated a piece with disrespect. I suppose that such a notion could rise only among a people living in an arid country, where the raising of grain is an arduous and precarious occupation and bread is never so cheap as to become matter-of-course.

Longfellow describes a character as being "as pure as water and as good as bread," and there is a satisfying simplicity and completeness about the description that transcends more elaborate statements. Our oversophisticated tastes have made us think of bread and water as the most meager of diets, and yet for a plain taste there is never anything else quite so good.

Among our contemporary poets—and what is a poet except an adult who has kept the wisdom of the child?—Harold Monro has most often found his inspiration among the most common and ordinary things of the household. In such poems as "Everything" and "Weekend," he has celebrated the friendliness to man of the—

Delightful creatures that have followed him;  
Not far behind;  
And has lamented that he—

Has failed to hear the sympathetic call  
Of Crookery and Cutlery, whose kind  
Reposeful Tapering  
Of his domestic happiness: the Stool  
He sat on, or the Door he entered  
through;

and concludes:

But you should listen to the talk of these.  
Honest they are, and patient they have kept.  
Served him without his Thank you  
or his Please . . .  
I want your dear acquaintances, although  
I pass you arrogantly over, throw  
Your lovely sounds, and squander  
them along  
My busy days. I'll do you no more  
wrong . . .  
Remain my friends: I feel, though I  
speak,  
Your touch grow kinder from week  
to week.

R. M. G.

**To the Wild Ass**  
Who hath sent forth, asked Job, the wild ass  
To roam waste places; who hath  
loosed his bands?  
A manumission that one understands  
As symbolizing art and imagery;  
For superscriptions of captivity  
Are written in the rivers of moist  
lands,  
And frond and forest with umbrageous  
hands  
Hold back the light of lurid liberty;  
But few and futile are the tentacles  
To twine about the heart of one who  
dwells  
In those vast spaces where the world  
seems small.  
There with indifference the foot may  
press  
The dusty surface of its emptiness  
And send it spinning like an idle ball.  
—Anne G. Winslow, in "The Long  
Gallery."

## Hill-Top Hours

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Blow!  
Blow, O wind!  
Come—go!

Touch lightly this cradle set out  
In sun where the apple tree  
boughs bend low;

Drink when you come to the green  
spring brink—drink!

Pick up a song from the full-throated  
thrush on the fence,  
In our meadow; nor hush it,  
carry to sky!

Come wind—lift!  
Flaunt the fragrance of lilac;  
The catbird's cry;

Whip the birch trees bare of butterfly  
wings; swing the robin's  
squawking brood as we pass;  
set the elm tree laughing, the  
brooklet dancing!

Ah! wind—come and blow!  
Spray the day with  
iridescence!

Gertrude S. McCalmont

## The Elizabethan Sonnet

The sonnets of the Elizabethans marked the form for a time as the proper vehicle for amorous poetry—and amorous poetry not very profoundly stirred by genuine passion, but notable chiefly for pretty conceits and graceful and courtly language. In this tendency, the fourteenth line stanza was in danger of becoming the recognized medium for light and complimentary verse. Shakespeare, it is true, recognized its possibilities for better and wider uses. . . . To these names would have to be added William Browne of Tavistock, back between Spenser and Milton, the sonnet, exclusive of these men and Shakespeare, remains primarily an instrument of pretty fancy and graceful compliment. The daintiness and delicacy of many of these poems are miraculous performances stashed out of the pulp of such men as Philip Sidney and Spenser and Samuel Daniel, but they are performance, still; and one turns, for genuine poetry, to the exceptions among their contemporaries and near-contemporaries—to Browne, and Donne, and Drummond of Hawthornden. Here is genuine feeling, unself-conscious emotion finding utterance in simple and beautiful speech.—David Morton, in "The Sonnet Today—and Yesterday."

## Birds of the Grand Canyon

The birds are everywhere—at sunrise in the Canyon perhaps, at noon or afternoon in the woods. There are not many of them in number or in species, though from day to day one meets with stray members of almost every family. The pine finch is not the best place in the woods for the mocking bird, the catbird and the Western robin; but they, like the bluebird, the orchard oriole, the pewee, kingbird, thrush, grosbeak, flicker and turtle-dove are frequently seen. They have no particular fitness for the Canyon and perhaps just "happen" here. The cedar waxwing goes with the cedar or juniper berries, and one sees him along the Rim with his fellows in small flocks. He is less brilliant, his grayer in plumage and not quite so large as the Eastern bird, but his appetite is just as keen and he is always interested in cedar berries. Jays, both in numbers and in noise, monopolize attention in the open places of the forest and along the Rim. The hairy woodpecker is not so abundant that one sees him every day, but other varieties are seen in quantities unlimited. The whippoorwill is never heard, in the night and early morning, than seen. He belongs to the night-hawk family, and when not in the air rests on the ground, with some of the instincts and a little of the color of the burrowing owl. He is apparently an abbreviation of whippoorwill.

The owls and bats are usually down under the Rim. The Canyon walls, with their fissures and caves, offer excellent harborage for them, and it is there that they pass their days, coming out in the early twilight to explore for food. In the daytime I have seen the small gray-green humming-bird go bustling into these cracks and openings, as though daring the inhabitants to mortal combat, but nothing came out save the humming-bird. He is the same quarrelsome little ball of feathers here as elsewhere.

Swallows there are several varieties and all of them are everywhere along home along the Rim. One is a small telegraph-wire swallow that flies in narrow circles with a rather leisurely wing. At evening they gather in numbers on some point of rock extending out into the Canyon, and then, apparently by signal, they all plunge down the Canyon together, like small bat bathers jumping from a raft. Another species flies on a strong, rapid wing like that of the chimney swallow. Its swiftness is extraordinary. As you stand on the Rim he dashes by your ear with a beat of wing that sounds like the quick crumbling of heavy paper. He plunges down into the Canyon for perhaps a thousand feet and then rises straight up toward the zenith, soaring and circling with supreme ease.

The golden eagle is at home here, making a nest on the ledge of some outstanding pinnacle—some huge rock spine cut off from the main wall—and there, secure from man and coyote, rearing the young. At dawn and sunset the pair go forth on air cruises. Their flight is slow, more like that of the sea-gull than any other bird, and with little circling. The brown-backed vulture, often seen circling easily under the Canyon walls, is the supreme embodiment of flight. Nothing could be more like that of the sea-gull and at the same time more certain. He drifts through the air with apparently a little effort as thistle-down. When within a few feet of him you can sometimes hear the cut of his flight feathers, like the slight whizz of an arrow, but that is all. How perfect the working of that flying machine!—John C. Van Dyke, in "The Grand Canyon of the Colorado."

## The World's Most Successful Play

But the play was a success. Shakespeare the poet could have a good laugh at Shakespeare the popular playwright about that. And it has been the world's most consistently successful play ever since. And I think we can hear Shakespeare, the poet, saying, "Yes, I know now what my theatre can do and what it can't. I know at least what I can do. Agincourt and its heroic swash-buckling is no! The stoic Brutus with his intellectual struggles? That was better, though it made hard going. But the passionate, suffering inner consciousness of man, his spiritual struggles and triumphs and defeats in his impact with an uncomprehending world—this may seem the most utterly unfit subject for such a crowded, noisy, vulgar place as the theatre; yet this is what I can make comprehensible, here is what I can do with my art."

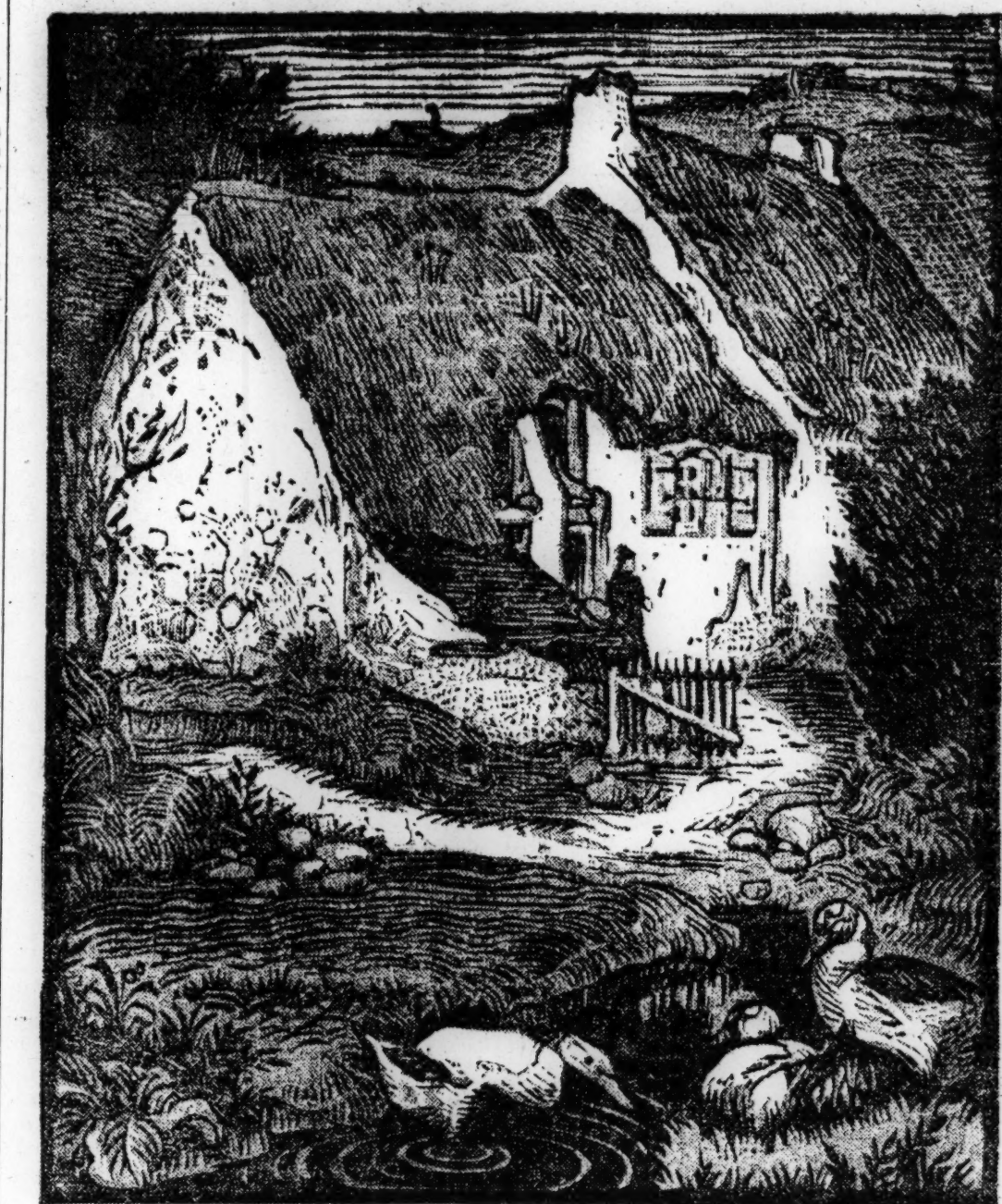
Hamlet is the triumph of the dramatic idea over dramatic action and of character over plot. Shakespeare—grant him the conventions of his stage, with the intimate value they give to the soliloquy and to the emotional privileges and demands of poetry—has now found the perfectly expressive character. The play in every quality and defect, seem to answer the playwright's need. He has found, moreover, perfect ease of expression. Verse, as he has now released it from its strictness, losing nothing of its rhythm, cannot, one would think, fall more aptly to the uses of dialogue, say, than in the scenes with Horatio and Marcellus, or to the direct expression of intimate emotion than in the soliloquy beginning

O, what a rogue and peasant slave am I!  
Is it not monstrous that this player here—?

And we may note in passing that it is in Henry V he was concerned with the disabilities of his stage, he now takes a chance of commenting on the art of acting, the more important matter of the two. Further, that while the effect of the play within a play is greatly strengthened by letting the mimic play be of an older fashion, . . . he, in the very midst of his new-fashioned triumph, makes opportunity for a tribute to such men as were masters when he was but a prentice to his work. He has Hamlet speak of the play which was "caviare to the general," but of

An honest method, as wholesome as sweet, and by very much more handsome than fine.

How gracious a thing to do!—Harley Granville-Barker, in "From Henry V to Hamlet."



Thatched Cottage in Brittany. From a Woodcut by Jessie Arms Botke

## Stille Wasser

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ER FUHRET mich zu stillen Wassern" (engl. Bibel), frohlockte David in jenem Psalm, der seiner geistigen Ruhe wegen allgemein so beliebt ist, im 23. Psalm. Doch sowohl viele andere Psalmen Davids als auch seine Lebensbeschreibung in den Gesichtsbüchern des alten Testaments zeigen, wie er von demselben Sturm des materiellen Sinnes, dem alle Menschen bei ihrem Trachten nach dem Himmel begeben, umhergeworfen wurde. Diesen Sturm stellt David im 107. Psalm in einem schönen Gleichnis bildlich dar, worin er die Erfahrungen derer beschreibt, "die mit Schiffen auf dem Meer fahren". Er schildert, wie "sie den Himmel führen und in den Abgrund versinken, dass sie taumelten und wankten wie ein Trunkener und wussten keinen Rat mehr; die zum Herrn schrien in ihrer Not, und er führte sie aus ihren Angsten und stillte das Ungewitter, dass die Wellen sich legten und sie froh wurden, dass es still geworden war und er sie zu Lande brachte nach ihrem Wunsch."

Das ruhevollste geistige Bewusstsein Christi Jesus befähigte ihn einst, in Nacht und Sturm auf dem Wasser zu wandeln. Nach dem Wunder der Spelung der Fünftausend traten die Jünger in das einzige bereitete Schiff und fuhren ans andere Ufer des Sees. Jesus blieb zurück, um das Volk in Ruhe und Ordnung von sich zu lassen. Dann verweilte er mehrere Stunden allein mit dem Vater. Unter dessen allein mit dem Vater. Unter dessen

Das Christentum Jesus, das Mrs. Eddy von Gott beauftragt war, der Menschheit als genaue Wissenschaft darzubieten, verheisselt seinen Jüngern nicht die stillen Wasser des Behagens im materiellen Sinne, sondern es liefert jene geistige Verständnisse, kraft dessen man sicher über den Sturm des materiellen Sinnes hinwegschreitet.

Die stillen Wasser geistiger Auffassung müssen nach besten Kräften mit Ehrfurcht betrachtet werden. Die Wissenschaft des Christus kann nicht nach Laune angewandt, nicht den Forderungen des menschlichen Willens, der menschlichen Einbildung oder des menschlichen Verstandes untergeordnet werden, nicht als Mittel des Beweises persönlicher Tapferkeit dienen. Die Leute, die die Jünger ohne Jesus in dem einsamen bereiteten Schiff abfahren lassen, fragten neugierig am nächsten Tage, als sie Jesus am anderen Ufer bei seinen Jüngern fanden, wann er herübergekommen sei. Jesus beantwortete ihre Fragen nicht. Sein mächtiger Beweis war in Sturm und Nacht für den Blick derer, die der Hilfe bedurften, gemacht worden. Das Volk vermutete nach den kusselischen Anzeichen ein Wunder der Liebe, aber jene leuchtende Zr-

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## Still Waters

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"HE LEADETH me beside the still waters," rejoiced David, in that psalm beloved of humanity for its spiritual repose, the twenty-third. Many other psalms of David, however, as well as his biography in the historical books of the Old Testament, show him buffeted by the same storm of material sense which all mankind must breast in their search for heaven. This storm in the one hundred and seventh psalm, where he describes the experiences of those who "go down to the sea in ships." "They mount up to the heaven, they go down again to the depths," he writes, "their soul is melted because of trouble. They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wit's end. Then they cry unto the Lord in their trouble, and he bringeth them out of their distresses. He maketh the storm a calm, so that the waves thereof are still. Then are they glad because they be quiet; so he bringeth them unto their desired haven."

The serene spiritual consciousness of Christ Jesus enabled him upon one occasion to walk on the water in night and storm. After the miracle of feeding the five thousand, the disciples had taken the one available boat and had started for the other side of the lake. Jesus had remained to dismiss the multitude in quiet and order. He had then spent several hours alone in communion with the Father. Meanwhile a storm had risen, and the little boat was struggling in the troubled waters of the lake. Recognizing the fear of his disciples and their need of aid, Jesus, undaunted by storm and night, went to them, walking on the water. Though it was dark, the disciples saw him approaching and thought it must be a spirit which they beheld. The serenity and love of Jesus' words stand out in bright relief against the picture of darkness, storm, and terror. Oblivious to the troubled waters at his feet, with his eyes resting lovingly upon his disciples, he said, "Be of good cheer; it is I; be not afraid."

The Christianity of Jesus, which Mrs. Eddy was divinely commissioned to present to humanity as accurate Science, does not promise to its disciples the calm waters of ease in material sense. It does, however, furnish that spiritual understanding whereby the storm of material sense may be safely walked over. On page 204 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Mrs. Eddy writes, "My faith in God and in His followers rests in the fact that He is infinite good, and that

He gives His followers opportunity to use their hidden virtues, to put into practice the power which lies concealed in the calm and which storms awaken to vigor and to victory."

When Peter requested that Jesus bid him come to him walking on the water, Jesus quietly pronounced the simple command, "Come." His spiritual tranquility made him equal to the exigency which now arose. Peter started bravely, but made the mistake of thinking of Peter instead of looking toward the tender thought of the Master. He was immediately seized with fear, and began to sink; and Jesus had to rescue him and support him until they reached the ship. Immediately there was calm. The fears of the disciples were conquered. They rested again in spiritual repose. In happy conclusion, we read in the account given by John: "And immediately the ship was at the land whither they went." As we learn to face the storms of corporeal sense, to demonstrate as Christian Science teaches, the understanding that God is ever present and ever loving, we are enabled to help others also. On page 166 of Miscellany Mrs. Eddy says, "Life's ills are its chief recompense; they develop hidden strength."

The still waters of spiritual apprehension must be regarded with all reverence. The Science of Christ cannot be used whimsically; cannot be made to obey the mandates of human will, imagination, or intellect; cannot be used to attest personal prowess. The multitude who had seen the disciples embark without Jesus in the only boat at hand, the next day when they found him with his disciples on the farther side of the lake, inquired curiously when he had come thither. Jesus did not answer their queries. His mighty demonstration had been made in storm and dark, for the eyes of those to whom the help was necessary. The multitude guessed at a miracle of Love from the external indications, but that bright appearing on the black rage of the waters was not theirs to behold. Similarly, the work of Christian Science today goes on in the sanctuary of spiritual sense. On pages 19 and 20 of her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 Mrs. Eddy has written, "Christ walketh over the wave; on the ocean of events, mounting the billow or going down into the deep, the voice of him who stills the tempest saith, 'It is I; be not afraid.' Thus he bringeth us into the desired haven, the kingdom of Spirit."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

scheinung auf der finsternen Wut der Wasser sollten sie nicht erblicken. In ähnlicher Weise geht heutzutage die Arbeit der Christlichen Wissenschaft in dem Heiligtum des geistigen Sinnes vor sich. Auf Seite 19 und 20 der Botschaft der Mrs. Eddy an Die Mutter-Kirche für das Jahr 1902 lesen wir: "Der Christus schreitet über die Welle; auf dem Meere der Ereignisse, entweder die Woge erklommen oder in die Tiefe steigend, sagt die Stimme dessen, der den Sturm stillt: 'Ich bin; fürchtet euch nicht.' So bringt er uns in den ersehnten Hafen, das Reich des Geistes."

And again:—

Adown full softly I can sink,  
And leaning on my elbow and my side,  
The long day I shaped me for to abide  
For nothing else, and I shall not lie  
But to look upon the daisie;  
That well by reason men it call may  
The daisie, or else the eye of day.

The daisy is earth's childlike symbol of the sun whereby we and flowers live. Its golden disc and radiating petals image the glory of Phœbus in the grass. And the perfection of the symbol is reached in those under-tips of crimson which, when they show themselves at dusk, become fairy responses to the sunset. A rose by any other name would smell as sweet, but by what other than the "daisy's eye" could you know the daisy? It is, indeed, the eye of Nature to the child beginning its life in this world. A smile passes between them.

An old English proverb says it is not Spring until you can plant your foot on twelve daisies. But, in truth, the daisy comes, and abides, in almost every month of the year, not waiting, like the daffodil, to "take the winds of March with beauty," nor, like her, bound to "haste away so soon." It is the favoured child of the sun, whose rays are its own little, little, Rosemary, for remembrance, pansies for thought, the daisy for both. It was for both to the inspired ploughman who turned up the "wee, modest, crimson-tipped flower" at Mossiel in the year 1788. Nearly fifty years later Wordsworth was shown the spot:—

"There" said a stripling, pointing  
with meet pride  
Towards a low roof with green  
trees half concealed,  
'Is Mossiel Farm; and that's the  
very field  
Where Burns ploughed up the  
daisy."

In common speech, even to slang, one can discover that the daisy is everyone's favorite flower. The name of no other, I think, has become a synonym of excellence in vulgar speech. In Lincolnshire, and probably in other counties, you may still hear such expressions as "She's a daisy lass for work," or "I'm a daisy for pudding"—i.e., I am very

fond of pudding. A "daisy," in short, may be, as Webster defines it, "a person or thing that is notably pretty or charming; one that is first-rate of its kind."—From "Unposted Letters," by John O'Londan.

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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## Musical Events—Theaters—News of Art

## New York Concerts

Special from Monitor Bureau  
New York, March 28

TO THINK of volume and vitality of vocal tone, which has been, hitherto, to think of Mme. Rosa Raisa, the soprano, and Tita Russo, the baritone, must be from now on, as far as New York musical experience goes, to think also of Mme. Florence Austral. If Handel's operas were given in these days, no singer, surely, could be found more suitable for certain of the soprano scenes of broad melodic outline that occur in them than she. Wagner's operas are, indeed, somewhat performed here and elsewhere in the United States; and, for the soprano roles of the first demand in them, she ought to fit as well as any artist. Verdi's operas are presented in every large city of the American Continent more or less often; and for the soprano part in "Aida," to name one, she would truly be almost unsurpassable.

Mme. Austral, making her second appearance in recital at the Town Hall this afternoon with Herbert Carrik as her accompanist, disclosed the capacities of her voice in arias by Handel, Beethoven, Wagner and Verdi. It was all old stock concert material; pompous tunes to bombastic texts that figure familiarly in the classic repertory. One thing, however, goes down to the freshening of the record. Here is a soprano who can express the power and pathos of Verdi's arias, "Ritorna vincitor," in modern terms of sound, and not by any means Italian modern, either. Here you have the anxiety, the desperation, the fidelity and the high resolve of the heroine of the drama interpreted with a timbre, a style and an accent that are—take them or leave them—Anglo-Saxon modern.

## Harold Samuel

Harold Samuel, the pianist, appearing at the Town Hall this afternoon, indicated what a skilled interpreter of Bach can do with composers of recent periods. As might be expected, he did not play any of the pieces on his program was the "Children's Corner" suite by Debussy, the humor of which he revealed most masterfully. The precision that he has acquired from playing the preludes and fugues of the "Well-Tempered Clavier" served him admirably, even in performing a work of impressionistic type. And yet, who would not prefer to have Mr. Samuel put in the time of a recital showing how Bach anticipates the impressionists, rather than how Debussy harks back to the contrapuntists?

The question of tone balance seems never to be more perplexing than when a pianist and a violinist meet in ensemble. If the pianist puts into his playing the volume of sound of ordinary solo performance, he overpowers the violin. If he restrains himself unduly, he falls into the question of a mere accompanist. There must undoubtedly be sacrifice of some sort on his part; for the great resonance of the modern piano, added to its innate character as an instrument of percussion, give it an overwhelming advantage. The low notes of the violin have practically no chance to be heard against chords loudly struck. The violinist who presents himself in recital with an assisting pianist must arrange matters to suit himself; but the violinist who appears with a pianist in what is sometimes called a joint recital is helpless. He can recommend, but may not command.

## Contrasted Programs

Joseph Szegedi thus appeared with Walter Gieseking at the Town Hall on the afternoon of March 24, and Jacques Thibaud with Harold Bauer at the same place on the evening of March 30. In the case of Messrs. Szegedi and Gieseking, a listener might have fancied that not they, but the composer whose work they happened to be presenting, were the balance. For in music of Mozart, the violin sounded comparatively weak; whereas in music of Debussy, it held its own. Mozart, the listener would say to himself, composed for a piano of light resonance; Debussy, for one of heavy. Now in the case of Messrs. Thibaud and Bauer, the composer could not have been the influential factor. For in the fantasia in C major of Schubert, the piano only in a passage or two proved too much for the violin. Not to make any comparisons between artists, an observer might fairly mention a difference between the two concerts in plan of program. The Szegedi-Gieseking program consisted wholly of sonatas for violin and piano. If the pianist was to show his talents to the audience at all, he had to do it while the violin played. The Thibaud-Bauer program, on the contrary, provided solo opportunities for each artist. With good grace the pianist, being allowed an independent chance to speak with full voice, could come down to murmurs and whispers when desirable for ensemble's sake.

No escape is permitted to orchestral audiences here from the symphonies of Bruckner. Mr. Furtwängler presented the fourth symphony in E flat, "Romantic," at the Philharmonic concert on the evening of March 25, in Carnegie Hall. Really, the matter with Bruckner is not that he makes listening hard. He only makes it tedious. Bruckner reminds a hearer of many things experienced, and more strikingly, before. He undoubtedly finds himself nearer to original expression in slow movements than in fast. But

what a control he has of cyclic form! No composer more grandly possesses the architectural gift than he.

Mme. Landowsky took part in this concert, presenting a Haydn concerto for harpsichord and a Mozart concerto for piano. This was setting off elegance against ponderousness, though a somewhat erudite kind of elegance. No doubt it is a better lure for conductors to have small sonorous precedents; also to have eighteenth century music precede nineteenth. But possibly the custom of playing solo numbers in the middle of the program is one they must observe at all costs.

## New York Symphony

Mr. Brailowsky outdid himself as a Chopin player, taking the solo part in the concerto in E minor with the New York Symphony Orchestra. Otto Klemperer, conductor, evening of March 26, Carnegie Hall. He held himself in reserve through the rather labored structural intricacies of the first movement, and set his talents free in the romance and the final rondo. Mr. Brailowsky is one of the younger pianists who are holding to the old-school views of Chopin interpretation. The time may alter, and the majority of musicians may turn neo-classicists, or what they will; but he persists in regarding Chopin as a sentimentalist. Unquestionably, too, he finds listeners willing to stay back a while yet with him.

Concerning the rondo of the concerto, one would hardly be profitable for anyone at this day to dispute the appropriateness of the designation; but the query might be made whether Chopin ever wrote another movement so much in the mood and manner of the scherzo. Chopin was little enough of a humorist at any time, and very little of one in the piano pieces he named scherzos; but in the closing division of the concerto in E minor, unless Mr. Brailowsky was a rampant notion, he is rampantly, rollickingly, unregretfully gay.

For another matter, not a conductor today but handles the music of recent periods with the same ease and familiarity as he does that of Haydn. Mr. Klemperer opened the evening with the "Pétouchka" suite. Beethoven, a little neglected the first of the season, is being run off at the end. Mr. Klemperer closed this concert with the Symphony in C minor; fortunate, indeed, that such a work could be turned to account as an afterthought.

Prokofiev's Violin  
Concerto in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, March 28.—Two unfamiliar works found place on the program of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra concert March 26 and 27. Roussel's ballet-suite "The Spider's Banquet" and Prokofiev's violin concerto are not, to be sure, entirely new, but they were written more than a decade ago, but they are as novel as novelties inasmuch as neither had been given a public performance in this city before. Miss Cecilia Hansen, who negotiated the concert by Prokofiev, earned the admiration of her listeners as much for her enterprise in electing to be heard in a difficult and ungrateful work as for the skill with which she performed it. The concerto, like many other violin compositions which have been written by pianists, does considerable violence to the nature of the instrument for which it was designed. The passage work lies awkwardly under the fingers and there is but little effectiveness in the bravura. Moreover much of the writing for the solo instrument is blotted out by scoring that is over-thick. Miss Hansen was better served by the elegant and intimate music of Saint-Saëns' Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso, in which her admirable finer technique and appealing tone were heard to excellent advantage.

The other novelty—Roussel's ballet-suite—stole ingratiously into the ear. "The Spider's Banquet," inspired by one of Fabre's fascinating studies of insect life, would probably have been even more satisfactory if the stage action could have been included in the score, but the absence of that action would not impair the graceful lines of the French composer's melody nor fade the ingenious color of the whole. This piece was conducted by Mr. Delamar, the other music having been directed by Mr. Stock. It is one of the signs of Mendelssohn's rehabilitation that the "Scottish" symphony occupied a place upon the program. Mr. Stock and the orchestra played the work with beautiful understanding and skill. There are more moving messages of art in the works of other men, but it is undeniable that Mendelssohn's pretty tunes and the masterly fashion in which he dressed them in orchestral garb are worthy of admiration and respect.

One of the interesting concerts of the week was given, in conjunction with the greater portion of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, by P.

Marinus Paulsen, a Chicago composer of Danish descent. At this performance, which was given March 26, Mr. Paulsen offered three purely orchestral works, a concerto for violin, a fantasy for piano and a cantata for soli, chorus, organ, and orchestra. That the composer of this music possesses real talent was made evident as the program unfolded itself. He disclosed an excellent understanding of orchestral technique and a generous fund of melody, but a steadfast devotion to the minor mode lent monotony to the general scheme. Mr. Paulsen would do well, too, to consider the advantages of brevity as well as those of variety. A symphonic poem, "Savonarola," would have gripped the attention if it had been half as long as it was. Miss Georgia Kober gave a brilliant account of the solo part in the piano fantasy—a work in which the composer grappled with the problems of modern harmony—and Miss Audrey Calkin was effective in the "Concerto Oceanic" for violin. Mr. Paulsen conducted with tact and skill.

Minneapolis Orchestra  
Ends Season With Wagner

MINNEAPOLIS, March 27 (Special Correspondence).—A well-performed program of Wagner music was given at the last concert by the Symphony Orchestra; a program that fluctuated between a really splendid rendering of the Overture and "Venusberg," music from "Tannhäuser," to excerpts from "Parsifal," which left an impression of tediousness with nearly everybody who heard them. A sort of glamor has grown up around this music, thanks to the carefully fostered Bayreuth traditions, and we are asked to bow our heads in reverence before a combination of heathen mythology and pseudo-religion. Mr. Verbrughen indeed prefaced the performance of the music with a request that the audience approach the task of listening to it in a reverential mood.

Ever since that unvarnished Welsh monk, Geoffrey of Monmouth, foisted on the world his story of Arthur and his knights of the Round Table, the peculiar ideas of knighthood he eulogized, which found their consummation in "Parsifal," have played havoc with the imaginations of mankind. Perhaps Wagner was filled with religious inspiration when he crowned his life's work with the "Parsifal"; it is pleasant to dwell on his possible reformation; but he certainly held peculiar views concerning the need of letting the world be a better place. His longitudes become tedious sometimes, though there are moments of ineffable beauty, as in the "Good Friday Spell."

The orchestra played beautifully, but the program was ill-balanced and the male chorus badly prepared to sing the "Choral Scene." It is all very well for a conductor to hold firmly to his opinions regarding program building; but one hour and four minutes of excerpts from "Parsifal," without the mechanical stage devices Wagner invented to lull his patrons into a state of indifference with his musical prolixity, is likely to exercise a soporific influence on an audience.

Philadelphia Orchestra  
Offers Triple Concerto

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 27 (Special Correspondence).—Two numbers never before played at concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra were heard at this week's concert. These were the Concerto of Beethoven for piano, violin and violoncello, and Richard Strauss' "Don Quixote."

The concerto was played excellently by David Saperton, piano; Thaddeus Rich, violin, and Hans Kindler, violoncello. It is far from being one of Beethoven's inspired works, either in the music material, the handling of the solo instruments, or the treatment of the orchestral accompaniment. It is also architecturally weak in the excessive length of the first movement, and is compounded with the slow movement and the finale, the Largo being little more than an introduction for the last.

AMUSEMENTS  
BOSTON—Motion Pictures

**Metropolitan**  
DOORS OPEN 10:45 A. M.  
THE BEBE DANIELS  
as the movie extra who had to spend a million in  
"Miss Brewster's Millions"

**MAJESTIC THEATRE**  
TWO DAILY, 2:15-8:15  
King Vidor's Picture of  
LAURENCE STALLINGS' GREAT STORY

**THE BIG PARADE**  
Starring JOHN GILBERT  
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Production  
Engagements in Other Cities:  
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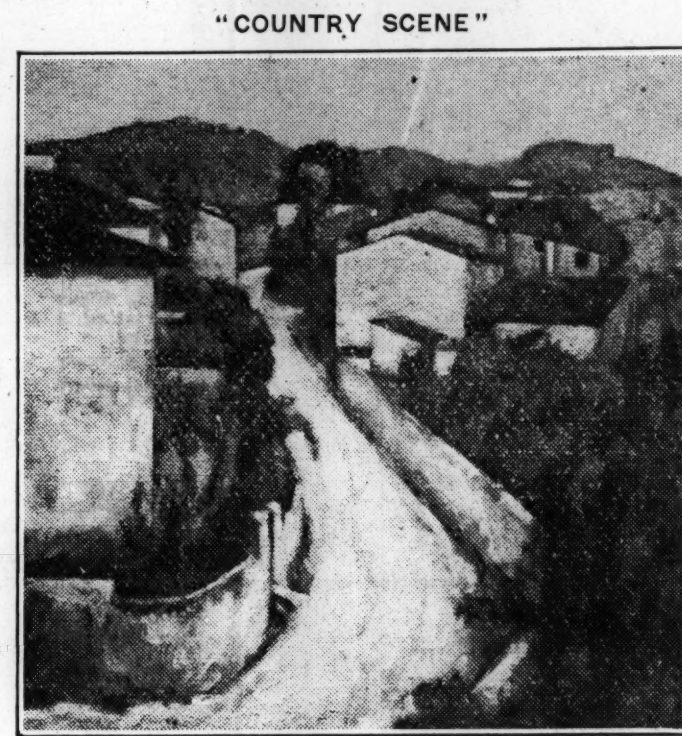
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The other numbers on the program were Mr. Stokowski's orchestration of the Bach D minor Toccata and Fugue, repeated by request and received with great enthusiasm by the audience, and Sibelius' "Finlandia."

Modernists Contrasted  
in London Recitals

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, March 19.—It is a paradox and a parable that this most important event in English music this month should have taken place outside England. Away in Germany, at the opera house in Münster, Henry Purcell's "Dido and Æneas" has been produced under the direction of Edward J. Dent, musician, critic and historian. London is still waiting for such a production. With the exception of a performance by the Royal College of Music in 1885, "Dido and Æneas" has never been properly staged since it was composed more than 200 years ago for a young ladies' school in Chelsea. Here is an operatic composer of at least as great natural genius as Gluck (though without Gluck's strong position), and even now the ordinary English public is unaware of the full value of its heritage. In this connection the most interesting paper on English opera by Mr. Dent (read in his absence by the secretary) at the Association meeting on March 9, carried additional weight and interest. Few things give a clearer idea of the mature security of Purcell's genius than Mr. Dent's simple statement that "Dido and Æneas" can be produced today and can make the most powerful appeal

to the modern audience. A few other concerts may be mentioned for their evidence of independent thought in the programs. Four young artists joined in giving four recitals of contemporary English music at Grosvenor Hall, and hit on the happy plan of devoting the first to sonatas for viola and piano, the second to sonatas for violin and piano, the third to sonatas for violoncello and piano, and the fourth to chamber music. Harry Berly, Jean Pougnet and Douglas Cameron joined Harry Isaacs, the pianist, to perform quartets for strings and piano. Their ensemble was so good it is to be hoped they mean to continue the association, while their concert provided a really useful conspectus of modern British work.

Another program which gave one to think was furnished by Harry Field, the Canadian pianist, at a recital in Grosvenor Hall on March 16. He cleverly enlarged the borders of his own limitations as an interpreter by the interest of many unfamiliar short pieces or extracts, such as the Scherzo from Weber's Sonata in A flat, Beethoven's Theme and Variations in F, the Fire Music from Wagner's "Walküre," etc.

Thoughtfulness and good taste marked the program of Daisy Kennedy, the Australian violinist, at Æolian Hall on March 11. Her strong technique fitted her to undertake the broad-brush style of an eighteenth century Sonata in A minor by an anonymous author, but in Bach's Sonata in G minor unaccompanied, and Joachim's Theme and Variations in E minor her usual bold command of difficulties faltered somewhat. However, a group of folk songs and dances brought her back into her own, and brought many charming things to a hearing. Two seventeenth century almanacs arranged by Harold Craxton may specially be commended as an addition to the violinist's repertoire.

M. M. S.

## New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, March 27.—"The Student Prince" will reopen at Jolson's Fifty-ninth Street Theater, New York, on April 5.

Richard Herndon announces the presentation of Alexander Gavrillov's Ballet Modern with Marie Gamba, a company of 50, including George Ingram, Vera Strelskaya and Serge Nadejda, for a limited engagement of six weeks at the Princess Theater, commencing April 12.

"The World Loves a Winner," a comedy by LeRoy Clemons, coauthor of "Alias the Deacon," will be tried out by Henry Duffy in California this summer.

The Actors' Equity Association will give its annual show at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, on April 25. George Le Guere will be the general manager.

"Over Here" will be the title of the comedy to be produced soon by Samuel Wallach in New York.

Percy Grainger is this week's headliner at the Hippodrome.

The Green Room Club will stage another public revel at the Manhattan Opera House, New York, on April 4.

The Drama League of America announces Miss Alden as the winner of the \$100 prize offered by Cora Mel Patten for the best play for young people of junior high school age. Sixty-five plays were entered in the contest. The winning play bears the title "Dickens Goes to the Fair." The award carries with it publication of the play and production by Miss Patten, who is director of the Parent-Teacher Community Theater of Los Angeles.

## AMUSEMENTS

**NEW YORK**  
46th ST. Theatre, W. of Ry. Eves. 8:30  
The Laugh Session  
**IS ZAT SO?**  
Colonial Musical Comedy  
FORREST, 49th St., W. of Ry. Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Thurs., 2:30  
"THE CREAKING CHAIR"  
MADE LAST NIGHT'S AUDIENCE SHAKE WITH LAUGHTER AND THRILLS  
HIPPODROME, Mats. Daily, Good Seats \$5.00  
GREATEST ELBIE JANTS, Will Mahoney, Billie Robinson, Billie McLean, PERCY FRANKLIN  
Next Week—N. V. Carnival  
**ALIAS THE DEACON**  
with BERTON CHURCHILL  
HUDSON, W. 44th St. Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
SAM HARRIS, Thea. W. 42nd St. Eves. 8:30  
H. HARRIS, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
Love 'Em and Leave 'Em  
"The Best of All American Comedies"  
CORT, Thea. W. 48th St. Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
GEORGE JESSEL  
in THE JAZZ SINGER  
The Comedy Drama Sensation!  
DO YOU KNOW A CRAIG'S WIFE?  
with CHRYSTAL HERNE  
CASINO, Thea. 39 St. & W. Eves. 8:30  
DENNIS KING  
The Vagabond King  
Herbert Cortell, Carolyn Thomson, Max Figgan, Olga Treskov, Jane Carroll, Music by Friml.  
"Brimsful of sparkling fun"—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.  
"THE PATSY"  
with CLAIBORNE FOSTER  
BOOTH, 45th St. W. of W. Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
"Broadway's Funniest Comedy"  
BUTTER & EGG  
with GREGORY KELLER & MAN  
LONGACRE, Thea. W. 48th St. Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
GUILD THEATRE  
EVENINGS 8:30  
MATINEES  
52d West of W. W. Eves. 2:30  
THURS. & SATS. 2:30  
THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS  
The Chief Thing  
WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE  
"If I were a rich man I would show that show. The show that's the kind of show."  
CHANNING POLLOCK'S  
THE ENEMY  
POP. MAT. THURS.  
TIMES SQ. THEATRE  
Reg. Mat. Sat.

**NEW YORK—Motion Pictures**  
GREATER  
RIVOLI  
R. W. 4th St. Eves. 8:30  
Reg. 10-45A.M.  
Pola Negri in "The Crown of Lies," A Paramount Picture  
The Chinese Picture, a dainty musical review.  
SELWYN, Thea. 42d St. W. of W. Eves. 8:30  
Twice Daily—2:40-8:40  
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS  
in  
The Black Pirate  
Photography in Technicolor  
La Bohème  
LILLIAN GISH  
JOHN GILBERT  
KING VIDOR'S  
PRODUCTION  
RENEE ADORRE—ROY D'ARCY  
A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER picture  
Seats Today's Mat. \$1.00  
Twice Daily, 2:30-8:30  
EMBASSY  
All seats reserved. Twice daily.

**B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE**  
BEGINNING MONDAY, MARCH 29  
MME. EMMA TRENTINI  
Comic Opera  
ERIC ZARDO  
Marion & Ford, Ann Suter, Parisian Art  
WEAVER BIRD, JANNY DARE  
Pink's Mules, Pathe, Fable, Topics  
IMHOFF & CORENE  
N. V. A. WEEK, APRIL 4 TO 11.

**SYMPHONY HALL**  
BURTON HOLMES  
LAST TIME  
Saturday Afternoon Only, April 13  
ALONG THE RIVIERA  
NICE  
CANNES—MONTE CARLO  
MARVELOUS PICTURES  
COLOR AND MOTION  
TICKETS 50c to \$1.50, plus tax  
NEXT SUNDAY AFT. at 3:30  
Handel and Haydn Society  
EMIL MOLLENHAUER, Conductor  
MENDELSSOHN'S  
ELIJAH  
Solist: Emily Rosevelt, Soprano; Alma Beck, Alto; Lewis James, Tenor; Rex Scott, Bass.  
Tickets, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, no tax

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## "COUNTRY SCENE"



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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## A Guidebook to Voltaire

Voltaire, by Richard Aldington. London: George Routledge & Sons. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50.

RICHARD ALDINGTON'S "Voltaire" is one of a series of monographs called "The Republic of Letters," written by several hands and edited by William Rose. The object of the series is to interpret the significance of some of the great writers of the world to their country and their age. The plan is to preserve an even balance between biographic, detail and critical and social evaluation.

In his volume on Voltaire, Mr. Aldington disclaims any original research. "I have been to the facts of Voltaire's life and to appraise his literary work in each of its manifold forms; in short, to present a guidebook to the continent of Voltaire." A single facet of Voltaire's personality might be a suitable subject for a substantial volume. Mr. Aldington's work by its nature cannot be all-embracing or exhaustive, but it justifies its existence by discussing Voltaire's writings, so highly placed and so like read, as the most apparent to a reader of the twentieth century.

An Avenue of Approach  
Voltaire now stands in men's thought as a powerful political and social force rather than as a writer whose works can have any possible interest at present. His writings, however, supply us with our avenue of approach to him, since, because they were once so widely read, he was able to wield such an influence on politics and the growth of social democracy.

Because the valiant Chevalier de Rohan-Chabot, encouraged his lackies to call Voltaire to the door and attack and beat him, this spoiled and petted prodigy, this wealthy bourgeois, privileged member of "The Temple" society and pensionnaire of the king became an enemy of the ancient regime. The little poet did not take his beating as a court jester should. He went to a fencing master instead and, though physically timid, he breathed out vengeance against Rohan. Rohan's friends became alarmed. Voltaire landed in the Bastille, was released on condition that he leave France and allowed to take refuge in England.

"I have no sceptre," he said, "but I have a pen." Henceforth the pen was turned against privilege in high places.

England gave him much, a wide acquaintance with writers and political leaders, security, and a chance to make money—though he managed to do that everywhere. His exile raised, he returned to France to wage a lifelong war against the strongest absolute government in western Europe. It was a double-headed contest, one with state and one with church. There are plenty of inconsistencies about it, but the main objectives were always preserved.

Needed Powerful Friends  
Voltaire saw that he needed powerful friends and a safe retreat. He saw, too, the value of constant advertisement and was one of the earliest and most successful exponents of publicity. The publicity attached to his "Lettres Philosophiques" was "little greater than even he desired."

## Garden Aristocrats

Aristocrats of the Garden, by Ernest H. Wilson. Boston: The Stratford Company. \$5.

IT IS a pleasure to turn the pages of "Aristocrats of the Garden," even if the turner is not personally one of those garden-makers for whom the book is intended. But the garden-maker is after all, a public benefactor, and many, no doubt, love a garden who do not love to work in one. For such readers, of course, many of these pages are too intimate and technical for consecutive reading, though full of meaning and interest for the garden-makers. But just as Mr. Wilson's book is clear and informative in its suggestions for the right growing of plants, shrubs, and trees, so it is entertainingly descriptive of the history and of far-away places where the author has seen them growing in their original habitat. Mr. Wilson probably holds first place among plant-hunters in the number of new plants which he has brought into American and English cultivation—something over 2700 species and 640 varieties—and the present volume is not only a highly important contribution to general horticultural knowledge, but a fine exposition of his own point of view toward gardens and garden-making.

General interest in gardens is steadily growing. "On my return in the early spring of 1915, from a year's work in the Empire of Japan," says our author, "I was curious to discover, if possible, how much interest existed in this country in the matter of gardens and how widespread the interest might be. After much thought I concluded that a measurable test might be made by publishing a series of articles, general yet comprehensive in character, on the editor of the Garden Magazine. . . . My question has been answered in a manner that cannot be mistaken. Letters have reached me from East and West, North and South, and from all the states that lie between the Atlantic and the Pacific. . . . That there is in this country a universal awakening in the interest of outdoor gardening and to the recognition that a garden transforms a dwelling into a home, is proved to the hilt. The art of gardening and the love of hardy flowers have come to stay."

Mr. Wilson has included in the end a chapter, "The Story of the Davidia," which in another arrangement might have come first, and served to introduce him in actual pursuit of his calling. In 1899 the Davidia was known to Messrs. Veitch in England only as a beautiful tree which has been seen in China by a Dr. A. Henry, then at Szemao, Yunnan. (Two years

In 1734 it brought him the long-dreaded lettre de cachet with the public burning of his book. The order to imprison him in the Chateau d'Auxerre hung over his head for 10 years, but he took refuge at Cirey where in the Chateau of Mme. de Chatelet he was allowed to spend his time quietly writing.

Frederick, King of Prussia, had resolved upon annexing Voltaire as one of the show pieces of his notable collection at Potsdam. As long as Madame lived Voltaire managed to resist Frederick's invitations, but when her influence was removed he saw nothing better to do than to go to Frederick. His society with Frederick was a comic farce that amused all Europe and ended in one of his books being publicly burned in Potsdam, that "Athens of the North." Voltaire parted company with the King to their mutual relief, but in later years they struck up a renewed friendship—by letter.

Voltaire's final refuge was Ferney, a domicile that won him his most familiar name, "the Sage of Ferney." Here, with his head in France and his heels in Switzerland, he felt reasonably safe. All Europe was interested in him. He wrote unceasingly, tinkered with all sorts of schemes and inventions, entertained the most

## Beauty and the Billboard

An Account of the Scapa Society, by Richardson Evans. London: Constable. 6s. net.

THE "Scapa" Society came into being in 1893 after the publication in the London Times of a letter from the painter, Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., denouncing the increase in the number of posters on the walls of the country and towns and at asserting generally the importance of cultivating the feeling eye in outdoor life.

These are very important objects, and it would be hard to put too high a value on the work done by the society. Mr. Richardson Evans, the honorary secretary of its birth, and the author of this book, is justly proud of its struggles and its successes, and the story he tells is an encouraging one. For the telling of it he has deliberately adopted a somewhat discursive and rambling method, but he has disarmed any criticism that might be made on this

## Three Books to Buy, Whether—

You've Ever Heard Her? Melodrama and Memories, by Nellie Melba (Doran, \$5).  
You've Ever Read Him? Pushkin, by Prince D. S. Mirsky (Dutton, \$2.50).  
You've Ever Had One? Three Kingdoms, by Storm Jameson (Knopf, \$2.50).

distinguished travelers of the world, and waged "The Philosopher's War" for freedom of thought. At last, when he was 84, the ban was lifted; he was invited to return to Paris, and enjoyed a triumphal progress such as has never been given to any other man for literary achievements alone.

## Voltaire as Writer

In the summary of Voltaire's work as writer, which occupies the second half of the book, Mr. Aldington calls him a writer of graceful light verse, a formal dramatist, a critic limited by his veneration of "good taste," but a creative historian, one of the first rational historians, one of the first to write histories of nations or movements rather than chronicles of great men. It is as a philosopher that the world grants him highest recognition, but Mr. Aldington insists that Voltaire's work was artistic rather than philosophic. He did not establish a system of philosophy, but presented the theories of more original thinkers—his writings were the seed of the French Revolution; industry and intolerance were to him the greatest enemies of mankind. His own aversion to religious zeal takes on a fanaticism quite at variance with his theory, but in his system of tolerant Christianity, with ecclesiastic subjected to secular authority, such as existed in England, he found much to praise.

score by frankly admitting it. In addition to the actual history of the movement, the book contains reports of Parliamentary debates, quotations from Acts of Parliament, examples of by-laws, contributions from interested friends, and the author's views and opinions on a variety of subjects.

Mr. Evans is at pains to make it clear that the "Scapa" is not in any way opposed to posters as such, but only to those that are bad in themselves, or shown in the wrong places. Indeed, he remarks on the great advance of late years in the art of the poster, and rightly gives a large share in the credit for this to the care and encouragement by the authorities of the "Underground" railway, and more recently—and to a less degree—of the other railways also; and he no doubt welcomes as heartily as any of us the efforts now being made by Norman Wilkinson and others to form a Society of Poster Artists.

If you would know the enormities from which the "Scapa" has already saved the country, and all it hopes to do and could do, get Mr. Evans' book. The whole story is there, including a very warm tribute to the valuable and far-reaching co-operation of Col. Wilfrid Ashley, the Minister of Transport, and his department.

## Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

Tomato Production, by Paul Work. New York: Orange Juice Publishing Co., Inc. \$1.25.  
Roses and Their Culture, by S. C. Hubbard. New York: Orange Juice Publishing Co., Inc. \$1.25.  
A Manual of English, by George B. Woods and Clarence Stratton. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.

The Strawberry, by Samuel Fraser. New York: Orange Juice Publishing Co., Inc. \$1.25.

Headed Gold, by Stokes Driggs. Yonkers-on-Hudson, N. Y.: World Book Company. \$1.

Odian, by John Macsefield. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.50.

Happy-Thought Story Book, by Bertha M. Hall. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company. \$1.50.

Left Wing Unionism, by David J. Sappos. New York: International Publishers. \$1.50.

The Pleasant History of Lazarillo de Tormes, by Carl Van Doren. New York: Greenberg, Publisher. \$2.

Modern French Poetry: An Anthology, compiled and translated by John T. Shipley. New York: Greenberg, Publisher. \$3.

The Rosalie Evans Letters from Mexico, narrated by Daisy Chaden Pettus. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. \$5.

An Outline of the History of Christian Literature, by George B. Woods. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$5.

The Romance of Delezen, by Garnet Warren. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co.

The Modern Novel, by Elizabeth A. Drew. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co.

The Other Side of the Medal, by Edward Thompson. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$1.50.

Domestic Royal, by Georgia Fraser. New York: Harold Vinson. \$1.50.

Miss Blake's Husband, by Elizabeth Jordan. New York: The Century Company. \$2.

Secrets of the Friendly Woods, by Rex Brasher. New York: The Century Company. \$2.50.

Proud Revelry, by Amber Lee. New York: Thomas Seltzer. \$2.

The Stranger Within the Gates, by C. Nina Boyle. New York: Thomas Seltzer. \$2.

Mary MacArthur, by Mary Agnes Hamilton. New York: Thomas Seltzer. \$2.

Now Is the Time, by Arthur Ponsonby. New York: Thomas Seltzer.

Woman's Dilemma, by Alice Beal Parsons. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. \$2.50.

Men and Horses, by Ross Santee. New York: The Century Company. \$3.

Domestic Royal, by Georgia Fraser. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

Three Plays by David Garrick, with introduction and notes by Elizabeth Stoler. New York: William Edwin Rudge.

The Love Nest and Other Stories, by Ring W. Lardner. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.75.

Fix Bayonets! by John W. Thompson Jr. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.50.

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## War, Unadorned

Toward the Flame, by Hervey Allen. New York: George H. Doran Co. \$2.

WITHOUT plot, climax, heroics of any sort, the narrative by Lieutenant Allen of day by day experience in France gains a shuddering vividness from its simplicity and restraint. He gives a first-hand account, both of the occasional humorous episodes and of the wearying detail which so much overbalanced them. Very wisely he keeps himself the reporter, setting down without comment an unvarnished record. The result is an absorbing human document.

The period covered is the summer of 1918, from the end of June to the middle of August. He was an officer of the 28th Division, Amer-

and carried out, it was manifestly a place 12 should try to get on all at one time.

France and the French  
There are frequent glimpses of France and the French in this narrative. There were woods and scraps of gardens, gracious if ruined chateaux. There were hills filled with the sunshine of France. In all their contact with the French the Americans were impressed by his unflagging good nature. From the officers they received the greatest courtesy and aid.

Lieutenant Allen's account is not a record of strategies and military tactics, although these are necessarily present in a measure. For



HERVEY ALLEN

© Pirie MacDonald

ican Expeditionary Forces, known as the Keystone or "Iron" Division. This division saw some of the heaviest of the conflict about Chateau Thierry and the Argonne. The company with which Lieutenant Allen was connected took part in the struggle about the Marne and Vesle Rivers, and was particularly engaged at the towns of Fismes and Fismette.

Much of the material was written in France immediately following the event related. In natural succession are delayed meals, mute tragedies of abandoned homes, alarms, the tinkle of broken glass under tramping feet, the problem of the water supply, congestion at crossroads, the scramble for clothes that fit, an authentic picture is given of how the men ate, slept, lived and thought.

Interminable Unrest  
The reader's foremost impression from this book is one of marching, marching and halting, going on again, the interminable unrest of war. There were days which passed without rest. Orders for movements at night were countermanded after hours of readiness in the chill and rain. The destination might be unknown, the way deep in mud, and the billet in a ditch or thicket heavy with odors and near active artillery, but always there was the wearisome moving on.

The reader is made to understand that one may not pass through such experience and come out of it just as he goes in. A notable effect it has on and on many is a shearing off of all pretense and self-consciousness. Thus the author of this book is able to state casually and frankly the fears that assailed him and others, while they went out and did what had to be done. Even in the case of deeds of actual daring, there is a noticeable absence of any assumption of personal bravery. The hugeness of the whole affair slipped the emphasis from the individual, with his strength and weakness, to the point of issue.

Naturally, the indomitable resiliency in humanity refused to take all aspects of the situation seriously. Phrases were coined; "tin cow" was rated a luxury. A dry spot under a wagon was a place to crawl in to indulge in amusing comments on the latest rumor. If an old soldier bed were found in a ruined house

the purposes of the narrative he probably could not have been better placed. As an officer he had freedom of movement and knowledge of events, while at the same time he was in close touch with the ranks, sharing their lot. He has given a picture of what such a situation means to those bearing the brunt of the marching, the bombardment, the reek. While it does not obtrude, a deep feeling of the pitiable wastefulness of war is evidently behind each line.

## A Super-Survey of Europe

Europe 1926, edited by Michael Farman, Ramsay Muir, Hugh F. Spender. London: Europa Publishing Company. George Routledge. 15s. net.

THIS comprehensive volume, being an annual illustrated survey of European politics, economics, natural sciences, art, and literature, a Who's Who and directory of Europe, a statistical abstract of economic and social conditions, and a review of current European history, present a record of salient facts concerning the multitudinous questions of world affairs. It contains in fact, in easily accessible form, just so much information on the major topics of discussion as a political newspaper correspondent needs almost daily. The names of its editors are a guarantee that the information is both up to date and accurate. One of them, Mr. Ramsay Muir, was lately professor of modern history at Manchester University and was selected by the Government of India in 1917 to advise it as to the reorganization of its whole internal system. Another, Mr. Hugh F.

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## Of Queens' Kingdoms

Three Kingdoms, by Storm Jameson. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.50.

ALTHOUGH Storm Jameson's novel couldn't have been more timely, in view of the present-day discussion of woman's proper place, it might have been less hectic, for Laurence Storm did, in the phraseology of this inelegant age, "bite off more than she could chew." It is one thing to have husbands still another to have a child, but add to these a career and it is many more things besides. This is the

## A Peer of Giants

Thoughts and Memories, by Austin Harrison. London: Heinemann. 10s. 6d. net.

THERE were giants in the earth in those days, those Victorian days of which Mr. Austin Harrison writes so sentimentally and disapproves so wholeheartedly, but which he brings with great vividness before our eyes when he says the "Constitution" was a "religion" which depended upon "form."

Among those giants, Ruskin, Matthew Arnold, Herbert Spencer, John Stuart Mill, George Eliot, Browning, William Morris, strode Frederic Harrison. Although Victorian to the bone, "a quasi rebel by nature, yet a Conservative and Puritan by instinct," he allied himself with Auguste Comte in the cult of Positivism and "stood in between the Churches and Agnosticism." He suffered accordingly, but surely more in consequence of his own temperament than on account of his heterodoxy.

Austin Harrison writes with affection and a deep respect for his father's many admirable characteristics, his erudition (he had mastered Greek at the age of 12), his integrity, transparent goodness, religious enthusiasm and "the gentleness that underlay his outward severity"; but one remains unconvinced that this boisterous and self-sufficient personage who was able to say, "I have nothing to retract and nothing to regret," could have had enough sense of humor to be really lively.

Austin Harrison's youthful reminiscences have a certain whimsical charm which is not without pathos. Never was this little boy permitted to address the "large fiercely whiskered man, with his massive head" as "Dad," which he so longed to do. "My father's presence was a ceremonial," he writes, and yet it was partly because of Frederic Harrison's dislike of ritualism that he adopted Positivism, and also because he wanted "a little love on earth."

Frederic Harrison's marriage was one of "absolute oneness of thought and feeling." "The romance of living is no mean art. My parents must certainly be accorded the palm for that achievement," says the author, and it speaks volumes for this tempestuous, irritable giant who roared down telephones and frightened porters, and who was perpetually at war between his "emotionalism and his intellectualism," and perhaps more for his tactful and sympathetic partner.

thesis of the arresting new novel, "Three Kingdoms," by the author of "The Pitiful Wife."

Laurence can't quite make a go of it. She gives more than three-fourths to the advertising business which requires all her amazing mental energy; less than an eighth to the "beautiful" young husband wedded early in the war; most of her affection but no time to speak of to small son Sandy (the real hero of the story), and crumbs, fragmentary and Platonic, to young Nicholas Marr. It is rather breathless for the reader keeping up with so many emotions. Quite understandable though they be, there are too many of them at once.

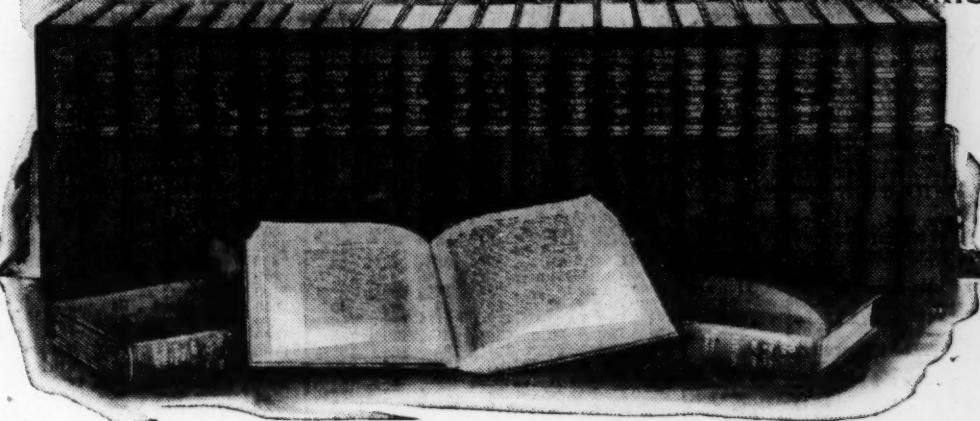
Sandy, waiting for his mother by the roadside, folding his small hands over the pit of his stomach to keep the bears and elephants of anxiety and Saps from straggling they need, is not too crowded with clangorous emotion. For a boy perhaps there is nothing quite like a mother, unless it is being adopted by Sir James Marrie. Poor Sandy hadn't much of the one and no thought of the other. So he tried to console himself with little things like cats, and always and more and more he kept hiding the ache of things deeper and deeper inside.

His mother saw and heeded not. It hurt, but she drowned her hurt in the enthusiasm of advertising luscious fresh fruits (tinned or glassed) and consequent delightful domesticity to others. Not until she got well wound up in the multiple, multicolored threads of her story and found herself peering rather frantically through the much entangled skein, did the resolution begin. It is a satisfying resolution ending on the common chord of domestic peace, or, to adopt metaphor mixing, perhaps, winding into a pretty colored ball of felicity and content. Laurence is able to divide her time more fairly among the three kingdoms (the extraneous fourth suffers a natural sort of fade-out), the husband, gets back the wife, the child the mother, and only the Napier Advertising Agency (as is fitting) loses out. Laurence is to do a little part-time writing on a higher scale.

Still, Storm Jameson doesn't quite prove whether a woman's place is the office or the home. The right woman in the right circumstances, without giving too zealously to any one of them, might manage the three kingdoms simultaneously and successfully (it is rare and it is doubtful); surely a woman with a husband only has room for something else in her life—but fundamentally and forever, whatever the conditions, the one greatest kingdom of the three for any woman is "The Kingdom of the Child." It is true. And Miss Jameson knows it is and lets it go that.

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W HAT a life was that of Conrad! Once, a little boy in Poland, he put his finger on a map and said, "I shall go there."

He had pointed to the Congo, in deep Africa. In later years he did go there, and if you wish to know what he experienced, read *Heart of Darkness*, "the greatest piece of descriptive writing," says Ellen Glasgow, "in modern English prose."

He had an unaccountable longing for the sea, this sensitive lad, child of an inland race. So, still in his teens, he made his way to Marseilles and shipped as a cabin boy on a sailing vessel. For twenty years thereafter the open sea was his home. He did not even speak English until he was 26 years old. He did not write a story until he was almost forty.

Then, settling down in a quiet corner of England—re-creating the rare experiences he had been through and the motley array of men and women he had met up and down the seven seas—there came from him, one after the other, those unforgettable novels.

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"How I envy those who are reading him for the first time!" said Gouverneur Morris.

And Galsworthy, in his enthusiasm, asserted: "His is the only writing of the last twelve years that will enrich the English language to any great extent."

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HEAVY BUYING  
ORDERS START  
BRISK RALLY

Sharp Early Upswing Is  
Followed by Irregular  
Tendency

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—Strong buying support was provided at the opening of today's stock market, and prices moved upward in all sections of the list.

General Electric and Coca Cola quickly advanced more than four points each, and initial gains of four points or more were recorded by New York Central, General Asphalt and General Motors.

There were a few remaining soft spots, Atchafalaya and Southern Railway showing initial losses of about a point, during the first half hour, quotations in some of the active issues running in strings ranging from \$500 to nearly 12,000 shares.

Among the score or so issues to register early gains of 4 to nearly 6 points were Mack Trucks, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, R. H. Macy, Hudson Motors, Du Pont, Allied Chemical and General Petroleum.

General Motors and White each extended their initial gains to 3 points, and American Smelting and U. S. Steel common sold more than 2 points higher.

Strong spots among the rails included Atlantic Coast Line, New York Central, New Haven and Kansas City Southern.

**Scattered Liquidation**

Foreign exchanges opened firm. Demand sterling held steady around 6 points to 3.47 cents, and Belgian francs ruled 3 points higher around 3.73 cents.

Buying and selling orders in the major portion of the list began to balance, after a rush to take profits at the early high levels, but recessions throughout the list of 1 to 3 points.

Signs that the corrective process presumably had not been completed, as shown by scattered liquidation, especially in the low priced railroads. St. Paul preferred, Chicago & Eastern Western preferred, and Seaboard Air Line touched new minimum figures for the year. American Smelting and U. S. Steel common and Reading were among a score of shares which also reached new bottom prices for the year.

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RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN PACIFIC		800 Br
Feb. gross	1926	700 Bro
Net	1925	200 Burs
2 mos. gross	\$12,612,000	100 BuH
Net	11,786,711	500 BuH
Feb. gross	1,910,020	900 BuH
Net	1,154,700	400 BuH
2 mos. gross	26,083,129	200 Burs
Net	23,683,224	200 Bush
2 mos. gross	3,706,889	1000 Butte
Net	1,738,470	500 Butte
ROCK ISLAND LINES		1000 Cal
Feb. gross	1926	5000 Can
Net	1925	1000 Can
2 mos. gross	\$9,798,879	
Net	\$9,786,568	
Feb. gross	806,611	
Net	1,094,592	
2 mos. gross	20,130,223	
Net	20,423,565	



# RADIO

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*Martin Bomber Set* **EX**



Call for S. for

is coming to be more and more a very necessary part of a communication between the airplane and the ground, and r

When one gets into the larger type of airplanes, examining many photographs, two enlisted men are shown with the United States Army. These men fly with the pilots on work. The army has been very active in keeping the apparatus of this type will be seen on exhibition at almost

es on the other hand, signals 100 times as loud and therefore they could power tubes or cut down circuit consumption to a considerable extent. This will be successful, to reduce maintenance costs of receivers to improve the reliability and quality of reception over great areas of this country. This is the reason such stations as WIZ at Round Bay

the score of economy and the listeners of the would be much benefited by the burden of using large power were transferred to receiving stations of the

consumption in the transmitting station where power can be purchased and radiated at much less cost than it can be produced for use in the listener's receiving set.

## Radio Programs

tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

**ing Features**  
**THURSDAY, APRIL 1**  
**ON STANDARD TIME**  
 Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)  
 Canadian National Rail-

High School, by Thaddeus Rich. vi-  
 assisted by Veronica Sweigart,  
 tranko; William Sylvester Thunder,  
 9:15—Banquet of New Jersey  
 ufacturers' Association, 10—Atla-  
 City Estates Dance Orchestra.  
 "Eddie" McKnight's Dance Orchestra

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (709 Meters)

With the Capitol grand or-  
chestral selections, by Norton  
6:15 p.m.—*Madama Butterfly*, Ph. 1905  
6:45 p.m.—Pagoda Orchestra, Chas.  
Verna, director. "Uncle Wip's"  
Cail. Songs by Millicent Morse.  
years old. 8—The Sesquicentennial  
talk by the Hon. Harry A. Mackey.  
—The Y. M. & Y. W. H. A. Chor-  
us, the direction of Karl Schneider, under  
Y. M. & Y. W. H. A. Chor-  
us.

6—Events of the  
Brother Club. 7:30—Olde  
Group. 8—From New York.  
9—Harvesters. 9—Eski-  
mo orchestra.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield,  
242 and 333 Meters)

Kimball Orchestra under  
direction is Isidor Freed. 10:05—Ne-  
Maples and his S. S. Leviathan Or-  
chestra.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Met-  
ers 6:30 p. m.—"Billy" Hays and his  
orchestra. 7:30—Symphony Orches-  
tra. John A. Carroll, director. 8—Nor-  
riss Barr haritone. Virginia Klein, solo

ob Patterson, 8:45—Lenox  
 Continuation of Kimball  
 5—M. A. C. Radio Forum  
 gram, presenting Leo Reis-  
 ra, 9—John E. Shea, in a  
 centennial and ukulele selec-  
 by Mrs. Dora Boedeker  
 soprano, 9:30—Orend  
 8:15—Program, 8:45—The Kandy K  
 9—Barry O'Moore, the Irish tenor  
 —The Musical Chets, 9:45—Comedy  
 son by Professor Doolittle, 10—Se  
 centennial hour, 11—Ralph Jackson  
 his Blue Grass music, 11:30—Club  
 drid Revue.

WRC Washington, D. C. (489 Met

10—Weather reports.  
11—Estey Organ Solo, by  
12—10—Weather reports.  
13—11—Willard Orchestra, Sar-  
Korman directing. 7:45—Smithson-  
talk. 8—Concert by the United States  
Army Band, under the direction of C.  
William J. Stannard, band leader.  
—Radio-movie presentation from  
York. 9—Salon Orchestra from  
York. 10—"The Record Boys" from

York, Conn. (476 Meters)  
"Twenty Minutes in Hap-  
-bond Trio. 7:30-An-  
-weather reports. 7:35-  
-Prof. Frederick Slocum of  
-versity, Middletown, Conn.  
-College, Musical Club

concert hall of the Peabody Conservatory of Music, Frederick D. Weaver, organist. 8—Program, Dubois' oratorio "Seven Last Words of Christ," by choir of First Presbyterian Church, Frederick D. Weaver, organist and director.

6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—St. Paul Farmer News and market produce with reports on all important livestock, grain, wool, cotton and produce markets. 8:15—Farm program. 8:30—Hours With Famous Composers, sented by Richard Kuntz. Little's composer and the KOKA Little's

phony Orchestra, under the direction of Victor Saudek. 9—A cantata, "Penance, Pardon and Peace," by Mauuauu presented by the St. Peter's Lutheran choir, under the direction of Mr. J. H. Greene. Orchestra arranged by Mrs. Greene. Soloists: Edith Franklin, soprano; Jean McCrory, soprano; and Miss Virginia

United States Army Band.  
National Pictures. 9:30-  
The Record Boys. 10:45  
- and his dance orchestra.  
-le City, N. J. (275 Meters)  
Series of Historical Facts  
Haberly Jr. 8-Seaside  
- Frederick, N. Y. (110 Meters)  
- chestra. 9:55 - Time signals and weather  
forecast. 11-Midnight Revue.  
WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (310 Meters)  
6:30 p. m. - Dinner music. 8-  
Lopez Hotel Stater Orchestra.

**WEAR, Clavender O. (341 Metras)**  
 7 p. m.—Studio concert orchestra.  
 recited from WEAF. 8:30—Studio  
 recited from WEAF. 8:30—Studio

han Straus Serebreners.  
Heller, readings. 9:45-  
pianist. 10-Art Feldman,  
10:30-Tango orchestra.  
len and his McAlpin or-  
droadway Night.  
York City (316 Meters)

8:30—Nathan Weinberg, and T. Edgar Schewe, "Sinfonische Espagnolle."  
8:40—Weaver and George Ab-  
del sketch. 9—Crystal Pal-  
9:30—Nathan Weinberg,  
and T. Edgar Schewe,  
"Sinfonische Espagnolle."

7:30—Northern Pacific program. 8—National program from WEAf, New York. 10—Weather report and closing program. 10:05—Traffic safety talk. 10:15—Paul Shanley, Assistant County Attorney, Minneapolis. 10:20—Dance program, Emmet Long's orchestra.

York City (see meters)  
 rket high spots. 7:10—  
 , soprano. 7:35—Résumé  
 Board of Estimate, by  
 wnan, secretary. 8—Ged-  
 Orchestra. 8:30—Henri  
 violinist. 9—B. J. Brune.  
 erenaders. 10:10—Board

**City, N. J. (300 Meters)**  
Sports talk: Billy Rocap,  
sylvania State Athletic  
3:30—Last-minute news  
15-minute organ recital  
(one), Arthur Scott Brook.  
dinner music. 8—World

8:15—Concert, under  
antic City Board of Ed-  
trium of the Atlantic City

.....

[illegible]

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

The Calles Government, by its own deliberate action, has taken what seems to be the final and necessary step in clarifying and promulgating its construction of the provisions of the alien land law which have threatened to lead to serious complications in the relations between Mexico and the United States. Without receding from the position taken in the effort to protect the public domain of their country, President Calles and his official advisers have made it quite clear that it is not their intention to inflict undue hardships upon alien investors who have, in absolute good faith, complied with the provisions existing when their rights were acquired.

There is a lack, however, of any apparent intention to recede from the declared policy which has for its aim the nationalization of Mexican industries, much as it is being sought to nationalize Mexico's schools and churches. Opposed to such a policy there can be no valid or reasonable complaint. In its broader aspects the matter is one in which the decision of the Mexican Government, ostensibly with the approval of the people, must be final. It is presumed that the probable consequences have been weighed and considered, and that it has been decided that the advantages which are estimated are believed to outweigh all other considerations.

Assuming that an injustice would have been worked against the alien holders of valid titles to lands in Mexico had the retroactive clause of the new Constitution been made to apply in all cases, it does not necessarily follow that there can be just complaint against the provisions of that law which declare null and void all such claims based upon fraudulent entries or fictitious purchases. A law that is confiscatory, to be declared such, must presuppose the right to divest owners of titles which are sound and incontestable. Otherwise it is not confiscatory in the true sense. Mexico seeks to make its position plain by this simple and straightforward declaration:

In conformity with the provisions of Article 14 of the general Constitution of the Republic, none of the provisions of the law nor of the regulations will be applied retroactively in prejudice of any person.

It is announced in the official statement defining the Government's position upon the matters which have been in controversy that in enforcing the regulations regarding ownership by foreigners in property held by corporations or associations, that any reasonable extension of time will be made to permit those desiring to dispose of their holdings to sell them to the best advantage. The law requiring foreign stockholders to surrender their citizenship rights has been construed to make necessary only the filing of a waiver of the right to appeal to their own governments for the protection of their property rights in the particular holdings affected.

When the Fifth Pan-American Conference, held at Santiago, Chile, two years ago, resolved that there should convene in Washington in April of the present year what is designated as the First Pan-American Congress of Journalists, the need for a better exchange of worth-while news between the various American republics must have been the paramount reason. Since the war the necessity for a better understanding as between all the nations of the world has come home with force to the thinking public, and nothing could better aid in its accomplishment than an internationally harmonious press, willing to let go of prejudices that in many instances have been the forerunners of war.

It is in this spirit of meeting to discuss the ways and means for an improved news distribution between the nations in the Western world that the governing board of the Pan-American Union, under whose auspices the congress is to be held, considers the coming gathering of prime importance to the political, social and economic welfare of the American republics. The expected presence of nearly 100 leading journalists from the countries to the south is evidence in itself that interest below the Rio Grande is no less keen than it is above it.

Newspapers like La Nacion and La Prensa, of Buenos Aires; Journal el Comercio, of Rio de Janeiro; La Nacion, of Santiago, Chile; El Universal, of Mexico City, and a number of other Latin-American papers have for some time maintained special representatives in the United States, and one of the results of this is that the southern countries are today much better informed about United States happenings than in former years. What is more, the quality of the information disseminated is far above what it was when only sensational events were given to the readers in Latin America. It may be mentioned in passing that the Latin-American members of the Association of Foreign Press Correspondents, with headquarters in New York, are doing their full share toward improving the news both as to what they send out and what they aim at having their papers at home dispatch to the United States.

While journalistic ethics naturally will occupy a high place on the program of the congress, the cost of gathering and distributing news is likewise to be an important item for consideration. It is worthy of note, also, that an effort will be made to have the newspapers increase the space devoted to cultural and artistic progress on the American continent. And, of course, the influence of journalism on international relations and the internal affairs of nations will pervade the congress as a chief matter for discussion.

Entertainment of the Latin-Americans will include visits to leading industrial centers of the country, and it is a happy arrangement which provides for the close of the sessions and the conclusion of the tour to fall in with the annual meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, to be held in New York.

Temperance workers need to make special effort at this time to maintain Ontario's advanced position among British temperance communities. Preparations for another assault by hostile forces on the Ontario Temperance Act are reported to be under way. After the failure of the last frontal attack in 1924, new methods of undermining Ontario's temperance position are being tried.

The provincial Prime Minister, Mr. Ferguson, clearly recognized the position of the Ontario Temperance Act before the plebiscite in 1924 when he said: "The people brought this law into being. It is for the people to say whether they desire to continue or alter it." Any weakening of the act, under the circumstances, excepting by popular consent, seemed to be out of the question. Temperance forces opposed the move to permit more intoxicating liquor to be sold, but the Government went ahead with the 4.4 experiment, with the sanction of the majority in the Legislature. Of course, the increased alcoholic strength of beer has not satisfied the liquor interests. It has merely served to whet the appetite of liquor addicts. Pressure has been brought to bear on the provincial administration to embark on government sale of intoxicants in Ontario, and to allow private vendors to serve beer and other alcoholic beverages, as is the case in some other Canadian provinces.

As any such reactionary step would be a flagrant breach of trust without the consent of the people, nobody believes that Mr. Ferguson would attempt such an unwarranted assault on the Ontario Temperance Act. The line of attack is more likely to be through the holding of a general election in the Province. The leader of the Conservative Party is being urged to appeal to the electorate for a mandate to deal with the liquor question in the manner which he deems to be in the best interests of Ontario; in other words, to amend the Ontario Temperance Act without another referendum. The integrity of the act would depend upon the elected members of the Legislature, rather than upon any direct vote of the people. The duty of temperance workers is to see that the members of the next Legislature, whenever the election is called, can be relied upon to maintain the Ontario Temperance Act and to strengthen its enforcement.

In organizing a co-operative association designed to guarantee that the public shall receive reliable service "in accordance with the published standards of the association," the Chicago Master Steamfitters' Association has taken a stand which some might carelessly designate as ahead of the times. But as a matter of fact, it is by just such actions that the world is being brought up into line with the progress which many are seeing as the normal standard of the future. The day is fast dawning when the Golden Rule is destined to become the mainspring of society's activities, and this action of the Chicago association can well be seen as a clearly defined indication of the oncoming of the era which that day will usher in.

It appears that the specific service rendered by the steamfitters' association is in collectively guaranteeing all work done by its individual members and in agreeing to correct, at no expense to the patron, any complaint about previous performance. And the reason which Louis T. Braun, the organization's executive secretary, has given for the stand thus taken is worth considering, for though possibly spoken without full appreciation of all its implications, it really represents the recognition of the operation of law. It is a public service that the association is seeking to render. Mr. Braun explained in an interview, an opinion which he amplified by stating that he finds that thus to help others helps the members, too. It is always this way, that a service rendered to another definitely redounds to the well-being of the benefactor.

It really matters but little whether it be an association in Chicago, or some organization of Timbuktu or Tokyo, that is responsible for such decisions as lie behind those of this grouping of craftsmen. The important thing is that in every section of the world the stirrings are noticeable, to those clear-visioned enough to recognize them, of a higher sense of business morality. It is no longer seen as the part of trade acumen to "put one over" on a patron. The fact is being glimpsed that such a course has been responsible for much of the failure that many have experienced in the past. In this relation it is seen that the most unselfish course is in reality that which proves of the greatest benefit to those responsible for it. And therein is found once more the fact that good is the only reliable criterion for the conduct of individuals, businesses and nations.

Human depravity seems to have chosen voluntarily to shout its weakness and its shame from the housetops. It cries its pitiable feebleness to the world, apparently seeking applause or sympathy because of the mark which has been put upon those who carry its banner and tread its primrose path.

Students of criminology have declared their conviction that perhaps the greatest stimulant to the habitual offender against the laws of society is the unstinted measure of publicity given to the perpetrators of crimes. Thus the unworthy ambition is aroused to commit some spectacular offense that will draw to the vain victim of his own weakness the attention, not alone of less venturesome persons of his own ilk, but of the public generally, and with it something smacking of applause, too often construed as an encore, stimulating him, as he struts across the tawdry stage toward his final exit.

But such reward, if reward it is, is never satisfying, apparently. In recent weeks convincing evidences have been supplied to establish the fact that what the criminally inclined regard as

success leads unfailingly to their downfall and punishment. Surely the way of the transgressor is hard. If those who are influenced by the stories of the so-called successes of the violators of the law could read the sequels to those brief biographies they would turn back, before it is too late, from the course they have been persuaded to take. But those sequels are not often written. There is no chronicler to follow the broken and penitent victim of his own folly and cupidity to the prison, the almshouse or the asylum, there to write the real story at the end of the road. And should he follow, what could he write? No tongue or pen could tell the true story, for words could not be found in which to shape and form it. There are depths which cannot be plumbed. In imagination and fancy the exploits of the train bandit and the highwayman can be described attractively, perhaps, but the sordid story after the curtain falls fails to interest anyone.

The discovery of the inevitability of disaster and failure in the pursuit of wrongdoing has not just been made. Recent outstanding proofs only add to an accumulation which has increased through all the years of human history. Sacred and profane philosophies have accepted as axiomatic the postulate that "broad is the way that leadeth to destruction." There is no escape except in the choice of the narrower and better path. The story of the derelict need not be told. Indeed it cannot be. All that is needed is that less applause and hero-worship be bestowed upon those who are encouraged to commit more grievous offenses to satisfy a false pride which gratuitous publicity seems to provoke.

Answering to the promptings of some intuitive impulse which is irresistible, apparently, the people and animals of the circus have awakened from the absorbing but possibly tedious lethargy of the winter. Already, in a great city of the eastern section of the United States the "great-est" aggregation in the circus world has opened its doors to those who never tire of its attractions. But even before the initial performance of the season, and before the long train of cars bearing the paraphernalia from the winter quarters to the first "stand" had been made ready, the elephants and horses had been called to rehearsals of the parts they were to be required to play. Vacation had ended.

But the man who tells us all about the wonders of the circus is authority for the statement that even in winter there are some tasks which must be considered. There are school classes which young animals must attend, just as boys and girls must submit themselves to training. We are told that young horses and young elephants quickly and usually willingly learn to imitate the acts of their elders, much as is the tendency among people and animals the world over. Realizing this, it is found necessary in the circus, even in the winter months when a somewhat careless régime might otherwise be permitted, to see to it that the older animals, the models and mentors which must be depended upon, do not themselves fall into undesirable ways.

When the band begins to play, however, all these little details of preparation are forgotten. One imagines that even the dumb actors in the spectacle feel a justifiable pride in their efficiency and in the fact that they have learned to respond to and obey the directions given them. There is, one imagines, an immense satisfaction in being able to do one thing well—perhaps a little better than anyone else can do it. But this proficiency does not always come instinctively or intuitively. For the most part it is gained only by study and practice, or by that training which makes perfect. The careless observer seldom is able, even if he would do so, to count the cost of excellence.

The circus, taken as a whole, is a remarkably fine example of what can be accomplished by the absolute and ungrudging co-operation of all its units. Failure, chaos, disintegration, would result from dissension or slackness at any point. These, in some measure, likewise mark the absence of co-operation in the sterner activities of life. Success in all worthy undertakings would be more certain if purely selfish ambitions and desires were forgotten.

## Random Ramblings

Children in a New York City school on being asked for a description of the sky replied with the answer that it was square. They verified this statement by letting the teacher look for herself at the square patches discernible between the tops of the skyscrapers. It is possible they will declare there is no sky if the authorities are not successful in enforcing anti-smoke measures.

Is it possible that the reckless pedestrian is as great a menace to safety on streets and highways as the reckless driver? Apparently traffic authorities are beginning to think so. Evidently the crying need here is in the direction of a practical application of the old saw, "More haste, less speed."

As if chess is not hard enough now, students at the University of Rochester are trying to make it tridimensional, the Associated Press reports. They propose to add pieces representing airplanes and submarines. Why not add a fourth dimension and make it a real game?

The stuffing of the ballot boxes with straw votes on the prohibition issue may be intended by the wets to throw a scare into the dries. Even the crows, however, are getting so that it takes more than a stuffing of straw to scare them nowadays.

As many as 75,000 words are telegraphed from Geneva in a single day, when the Assembly of the League of Nations is in session. Truly, that is an approach toward open diplomacy!

The busy bee actually visits 56,000 clover blossoms and takes 3,360,000 drafts to collect the sweetness for a pound of honey. This seems to set the Random Rambling record.

Experts are said to be engaged in perfecting a means for radiocasting heat. With the amount of "hot air" being radiocast already, this would almost seem unnecessary.

A new awkward age has arrived—about three months after a girl has decided to let her hair grow again.

## Defense of the Ontario Temperance Act

## The Circus Ends Its Long Siesta

## Uniting to Render Service

## The End of the Primrose Path

## Shard Secrets of the Sermele Valley

The modern name for Sermele is Ormylia, a village in the Province of Chalkidiki and about eighty miles east along the coast from Saloniki. It is southeast of Polygyros, which is the capital of the province, and which is often marked on large scale maps of eastern Macedonia.

In winter it is better to go by the seaway down the coast, for though the rocky track over the low cliffs is dry enough for cars to pass, in the hollows there are stretches of mud that yield a passage only to the yoked and plodding beasts, heaving at the poles of their creaking wagons, or to the pack mules that can pick their way along the slippery banks.

Land then on the sandy flats, where the low, dark hills begin to leave the sea. Walk over the sandy waste between the clumps of reeds and past the stagnant pools, to where a low, flat mound lies stretched at the valley's mouth under the cloudy winter sky. Once this mound stood upon the shore; now it stands like a forgotten sentry at the edge of the tamed and cultivated land, a mile from the sea; for in the 3000 years that have passed since men first built and lived here, the sea has fallen back.

There are now no walls, no sign of quays or port, no trace of the men whose homes and shops were here when all Europe was still unmapped and dark, when "that Pillar of the End, that Atlas guardeth," was the western boundary of the world, beyond which the sun sank and from over which no adventurer returned.

Yet the people of the Shadow City have left behind some torn and dingy pages, some whispers from the bygone mists; for everywhere upon the slopes and among the clods of earth and springing corn blades that the city has become, are scattered broken scraps of jugs, jars and pots, and it is from these that we have just begun to shadow out some milestones on the ways they trod.

Here is a fragment that from its curve must once have helped to make a noble jar. On a reddish-pink ground is a band of black two inches wide. Above are falling points of black, no doubt radiating from the central neck, but now tantalizingly broken off half an inch above the band. Everywhere there are shining black fragments of classical ware, whose glaze is just as brilliant as when they left the potter's oven, yet today no one knows the secret of their manufacture.

Scattered here and there are many thin grayish shards, crisscrossed and waved with lines of dark purple. They show little artistic intention and can never have been more than parts of vessels for everyday use, like the rougher gray fragments that are common, too. There are broken handles of plain gray ware like double cords or rolls, that were in use on jars and jugs.

This crooked handle, with the four incised lines and the projection for the thumb and with the bit of neck still with it, proclaims a date, and from what has been found elsewhere, we know that they all reach back from the Classical Period to the dusky wildernesses of the Iron Age—that is, to the same period as that of geometric work in Greece, circa 900 B. C.

Everywhere are great curved slabs of the thickest, roughest stuff, sometimes with slightly raised bands on which are sloping slashes, prints of thumb nails or pinched-up ridges made in the clay before it is baked. Close below the edge of the mound, too, there is the lower half of one of these great pithoi still sunk in the ground where it was used for grain or water storage up to, perhaps, Byzantine times.

These rough pieces give us scarcely any information; for when men have found a useful shape or form for daily use, the type persists for centuries without much change, and such jars as these have served for storage since the potter's art began. There seems, too, to have been a common impulse to ornament them all in much the same crude manner, so that these roughly decorated bands tell us nothing of their age, or place, or history.

There are the volume ends, for just below the surface, here and there, are lines and streaks of burnt earth and ashes. Here the record breaks. Someone has roughly torn those pages from the annals of the valley's past, and at present we can read nothing more of the city's history. Before this period, between it and the Mycenaean Age—the Age of Bronze—there is a complete hiatus in the buried records, and in other parts of Macedonia, where archaeologists are slowly digging out the scanty chronicles, a thousand years pass almost unrecorded.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

Two new and important means of communication have just been opened here. One is the direct telephone communication between Berlin and London; the other is the cable between Frankfurt and Basel. This cable is the first to connect the cable systems of two European countries with one another. Henceforth it will be possible to telephone, and later to telegraph, from Berlin and every other large city in Germany to all important cities of Switzerland by cable. Since the cable system of Germany and Holland will also be linked together shortly, England will also soon be in a position to communicate with Switzerland by cable via Germany, and the same applies to Scandinavia. The new cable between Frankfurt and Basel was opened in time for the League of Nations sessions and contains 100 wires.

The latest type of illuminated advertising introduced here is the submergence of the outside of buildings in a flood of light during the evening hours. Now the Kaufhaus des Westens, the leading department store in the West End, has also adopted this system. For this purpose five powerful iron posts have been erected, each carrying five powerful electric lamps which throw their light upon the building, lifting it white and glistening out of the surrounding shadows. A similar effect, though quite involuntarily, has been created by the brilliant lights of the new Capitol motion picture theater on one of the façades of the Kaiser

The pages which separate the records of the early ages from the early period of historic Greece are blank and empty because the time was one of tumult and barbarism, but who the traders were, or whence they came, remains a secret, for the type of shards that are found after the blank period shows affinities, not with the north but, curiously, with the south, and they give no hint of northern influence.

But leave this mound and walk a couple of miles across the marshy flats to where a windmill stands upon a sudden hill which is part of a ridge of ground projecting out into the valley. The windmill hill is of hard and unproductive clay, barren of all shards, but near it, farther out into the valley, is a steep green mound on which a flock of sheep is feeding.

Its high and narrow shape suggests its early date, and at one end it slopes gradually down to the valley level, perhaps by a path by which its people reached the huts which once stood upon it.

Here are shards quite unlike to those upon the other mound. The finished edge and curving shoulder of this piece of hard, grayish-black ware, two inches square, proclaims it to have been part of a large, wide-mouthed bowl. It is scratched and scored inside and out, but it still retains its handmade polish, and from this, as from its texture, we know that it belongs to an early age before the art of metals came to Macedonia.

Half a dozen fragments of dark red, thickish, handmade ware, on which are broad, slightly curving lines of dark purple, are special finds, for they link up the mounds that lie close along this coast with those of Thessaly, two days' easy sail from here, and Thessaly is a land even more shut off by mountains from the outer world than this remote valley.

We know that in inland Thessaly a distinct type of culture was established in the Neolithic Age, and that it lasted late into the succeeding period, when the Bronze Age was far advanced in the regions near the coast, but at present we do not know whether the culture passed from Thessaly to Macedonia, or vice versa.

As if to prove that these two isolated districts were connected, thirty miles westward along the coast, in the mounds that have been explored, none of this ware has been discovered. Eastward we do not know what mounds exist, for no archaeological investigation has yet been carried out in the wild and almost trackless country that lies there.

The walls of sun-baked brick on their stone foundations that fenced the Second City of Troy were built about B. C. 2000. What is known as the Second Thessalian Period begins at about the same date. If the red and purple shards originated in Thessaly, they may have come to Macedonia about that time.

It is possible that the city by the sea was founded by a seagoing people one thousand years after the destruction of the earlier one. Perhaps that, too, was founded by other men who came by sea, possibly from Thessaly, but until the site is excavated we cannot tell how great is the gap between its latest date and the earliest on the lower site.

The name Sermele lived into classical times, and was no doubt the name of the city on the lower mound. It may even have been inhabited in Byzantine times, for Byzantine coins have been found upon it.

But men still score the valley's level fields with rude wood plows, and the fields still yield corn and wool, but the modern village lies on the slope of the hills two miles from the earliest site, and it has no connection with the sea or its name with that of Sermele.

It has a church, and school, and stone-built houses, but its streets are seas of mud, for though iron pipes have been laid to bring good water from the hills, there are none to carry it away from the troughs and fountains. Three miles away, across the river, is another mound, and high above it, among the crags, the people say there is a place with walls that they call Gallipolis. Nothing is known of these at present, for there the silent centuries still seal the uncertain whispers of the shards.

Wilhelm Gedächtnis Kirche (the Emperor William Memorial Church), a center feature of the fashionable West End. To those approaching this church from the Buda-pesther Strasse a beautiful picture presents itself now in the evening hours. One entire side of this fine edifice is bathed in quivering light revealing every tiny ornament, gradually growing fainter the higher it rises up the steeple, the summit of which disappears in the darkness.

Berlin receives much of its electric light from a huge power plant located in Golpa, in the industrial and lignite district of central Germany. Now plans are under discussion to supply Berlin with gas from the Ruhr district. The gas would be so cheap, it is said, that it would warrant the construction of a special pipe line from the Ruhr valley to the German capital.

The studio of the radiocasting station of Berlin has just been moved for the third time in the past two and a half years. A special feature of the new room, which covers a surface of 162 square meters, is that its walls are no longer draped with cloth to deaden unmelodious echoes, but covered with a special kind of wood. This, it is said, is more agreeable to the performing artists. New, also, is a contrivance in which running water is used for the production of the sound of rain. It is the first time that a device of this kind has been built into the studio of a radiocasting station on the continent.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must retain sole judgment of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### Prohibition From Another Standpoint

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: It may interest you and the readers of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR to view the prohibition problem from a new standpoint, especially now that the wets are again making an effort to bring the issue before the public.

Speaking of personal liberty, let us assume that, of two railroads running, say, from New York to Chicago, one company allows its employees full freedom while on or off duty, and another holds its employees to strict observance of the dry law. The question is, Would the professed wets knowingly patronize the first railroad company and expose themselves and their families to the consequences, including impoliteness, profanity, etc., or would they discriminate against it and its employees and ride with the train of the dry railroad company?

Another example somewhat similar would be that of the taxicab. Who of the wets would want to ride in a taxi, the driver of which he knows takes a drink of light wine or beer at any time, while another dry taxi is ready at hand?

The answers to both these questions are evident, and it goes to show that the personal liberty talk of the wets lasts only so long as it does not interfere with their safety, or drain their pockets. They themselves would have to admit that a railroad company of the first kind could not exist, because of lack of business, or would not even be allowed to exist. Likewise, the license of the taxi driver would be withdrawn.

Wherever application blanks are required to be filled out by those desiring positions, the question almost invari-

ably occurs: Do you drink? Why does the one who answers, Yes, have hardly a chance, even with concerns where the bosses have enlisted for light wines and beer and stronger drinks?

If, therefore, the wets fail to support their own kind or to patronize them, they are in some measure in favor of prohibition and they do not even know it.

There is nothing wrong with prohibition, but there is nothing in favor of liquor in any form. C. K. Wehawken, N. J.

### A Kindly Appreciation of the Monitor

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: It would be difficult for me to express my feelings about THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. It is a perfectly magnificent newspaper; excellent in its makeup; clean, sweet and wholesome in its presentation of news, and without question one of the best-informed newspapers in the entire world. It is a constant challenge to the remaining field of newspapers. I am not a Christian Scientist, but I feel compelled to raise my hat to this splendid endeavor and to say that the world would be a much poorer place were the Monitor to cease publication.

On two occasions I have heard professors of Yale University refer to the paper in the course of their lectures, and each time it has been in terms of glowing praise. One professor went so far as to say that in the course of a series of lectures on current events given in Yale some years ago, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR was the only paper upon which dependence could be placed for certain facts of the international situation. F. G. A. New Haven, Conn.